Final

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK
ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA

CTO Task Order 0015

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Naval Facilities Engineering Command

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1 Overview of the Community Relations Plan

The Commander, Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is responsible for the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) at St. Juliens Creek Annex, City of Chesapeake, Virginia. The IRP identifies, assesses, and cleans up or controls contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills. The Navy has developed its current IRP to be consistent with substantive and procedural requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In addition, the IRP is carried out in compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) are the regulatory agencies that will work with the Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic's to conduct the environmental programs at St. Juliens Creek Annex.

The Department of the Navy has implemented a proactive community relations program to address issues during the Installation Restoration process. The Community Relations Plan (CRP) identifies community concerns and outlines community relations activities to be undertaken by the Navy during Installation Restoration. The Navy's intent is to provide factual and timely information, encourage community involvement, obtain community feedback, answer questions, and promote understanding about the IRP. The Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic Regional Environmental Group has responsibility for administering this plan.

This CRP has been prepared to help the Navy meet the needs of the community and is divided into the following sections:

1 Overview of the Community Relations Plan
2 Capsule Site Description
3 Community Background
4 Goals of the Public Information Program
5 Techniques and Timing

Appendices:

A. List of Contacts and Interested Parties
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1.1 Objectives of the Community Relations Program

At federal facilities, such as St. Juliens Creek Annex, the Navy's responsibilities under CERCLA (commonly referred to as Superfund) include performing required community relations activities throughout the cleanup process. The overall objectives of community relations are to:

- Provide the public the opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions.
- Inform the public of planned or ongoing actions.
- Identify and resolve conflict.

Community relations activities are conducted to ensure that the local public has input to decisions about cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites and is well informed about the progress of those actions.

1.2 CERCLA Community Relations Requirements

The following paragraphs describe required community relations activities. These minimal requirements are set forth in the 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and in EPA policy documents. As designated by the President in E.O. 12580, the Navy is the lead agency for all CERCLA actions at St. Juliens Creek Annex. The Navy will incorporate these requirements into the community relations program at St. Juliens Creek Annex based upon SARA and NCP regulations, and as outlined in EPA guidance summarized below:

Community Interviews - At the beginning of the remedial investigation and feasibility study stage, the EPA or agency designated by the President must conduct interviews with affected residents and community leaders to determine their level of interest in the site, major concerns and issues, and information needs.

Community Relations Plan - Based upon the community interviews, the EPA or agency designated by the President must prepare a Community Relations Plan which includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site, community relations strategies, a schedule of community relations activities, and a list of contacts, local officials, and interested parties.

Information Repository and Administrative Record - Prior to remedial investigation, the EPA or agency designated by the President must establish an information repository at or near the site. According to Section 117(d) of SARA, each item developed, received, published, or made available to the public must be accessible for public inspection in the information repository. Furthermore, the repository must include information describing the technical assistance grants application process. The EPA or agency designated by the President must inform interested parties of the establishment of the information repository.

SARA also requires that the EPA or agency designated by the President establish an administrative record for the selection of a response action at or near the site. The administrative record must include documents that the EPA or agency designated by the President relied on when selecting a response action. The EPA or agency designated by the

President must publish a notice of availability of the administrative record in a local general circulation newspaper.

Technical Assistance Grants Notification

The EPA or agency designated by the President must inform the community of the availability of technical assistance grants prior to the remedial investigation. The grant program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan Notification - SARA Section 117(a) and (d) require that EPA notify the public of the remedial investigation/feasibility study report and the Proposed Plan. Definitions of remedial investigation, feasibility study, and Proposed Plan are found in the Glossary. The public notice must identify the remedy preferred by the EPA or agency designated by the President, the other alternatives analyzed, the location where the public can review and copy the administrative record, community involvement opportunities, and the name of an agency contact. At a minimum, the EPA or agency designated by the President must publish this notice in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

The EPA or agency designated by the President must solicit public comment on all alternatives, not just the preferred alternative, and the information that supports the alternatives. The Proposed Plan should clearly state that it is not the sole document on which the public should rely for information on the alternatives, referring the reader to the remedial investigation/feasibility study report in the administrative record and information repository.

Public Comment Period and Public Meeting - SARA Section 117(a)(2) requires that the EPA or agency designated by the President provide a "reasonable opportunity for submission of written and oral comments and an opportunity for a public meeting at or near the facility." The NCP specifies that the EPA or agency designated by the President must provide at least 30 calendar days for the submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan and the supporting analysis and information located in the information repository. In addition, the NCP states that the EPA or agency designated by the President must hold the public meeting during the comment period and discuss the Proposed Plan and supporting analysis and information at this meeting. A transcript of the meeting conducted during the public comment period must be made available to the public and included as part of the administrative record. The EPA or agency designated by the President should place the transcript in the information repository.

Responsiveness Summary - At the conclusion of the comment period, SARA Sections 113 and 117(b) and NCP Section 300.430(f)(3)(i)(F) require that the EPA or agency designated by the President prepare a response to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted in written or oral form during the comment period. This response document must accompany the final remedial action plan or other decision document.

Public Notice - SARA Section 117(b) and (d) require the EPA or agency designated by the President to inform the public through a public notice in a major local newspaper of general circulation when the final remedial action plan is adopted. The EPA or agency designated by the President must make the final plan available for public inspection and copying at or near the site before remedial action begins.

Review and Revision of the Community Relations Plan - Prior to remedial design, the EPA or agency designated by the President must review the Community Relations Plan, and, if necessary, revise it to account for the needs and concerns of the community during remedial design and remedial action that are not already provided for in the current CRP. The EPA or agency designated by the President may conduct community interviews or other activities to identify these concerns.

Fact Sheet and Opportunity for a Public Briefing on the Final Engineering Design - As required by NCP Section 300.435(c)(3), the EPA or agency designated by the President must issue a fact sheet and provide, as appropriate, a public briefing prior to the start of the remedial action. This briefing should provide the community with information about construction schedules, traffic pattern changes, locations of monitors, and the manner in which information will be provided throughout the remedial action.

Source: EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook. Prepared by the U.S. EPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. EPA/540/R-92/009. January 1992.

1.3 Authority and Implementation Responsibility

The Department of the Navy is the federal agency that will ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal and local environmental requirements. The Installation Restoration Program at St. Juliens Creek Annex, which is a non-contiguous property to Naval Station Norfolk, is under the authority of the Commanding Officer of Naval Station Norfolk.

The Commanding Officer of Naval Station Norfolk, with support from the Navy Regional Environmental Group and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, has the overall responsibility for administering this Community Relations Plan.

2 Capsule Site Description

2.1 Site Location

The St. Juliens Creek Annex is located in southeastern Virginia at the junction of St. Juliens Creek and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River in the City of Chesapeake (**Figure 2-1**). The Annex occupies approximately 490 acres, including 407 acres of land, 14 acres of marsh, and 69 acres of surface water. The facility is comprised of 221 buildings, 653 feet of wharf, a central heating plant, numerous non-operational industrial facilities, and miscellaneous structures, including a housing area. A Virginia Power Company power line runs diagonally across the facility in a northwest-southeast direction, splitting the area roughly in half.

The northern boundary of the Annex is the boundary between the cities of Portsmouth and Chesapeake, Virginia. Also to the north are residential developments and a road bed of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The Elizabeth River forms the eastern boundary of the Annex. There is also an industrial waste pond to the east. St. Juliens Creek forms the southern boundary. Also to the south lie sewage disposal and industrial waste ponds and residential developments. A residential section of Chesapeake City abuts the Annex on the west. Norfolk Naval Shipyard is located less than one mile to the north.

The geology of the Annex facility is characterized by low elevations and gently sloping relief. The Annex is underlain by more than 2,000 feet of gently dipping sand, silt, and clay sediments. The uppermost geographic unit is composed of approximately 40 feet of fine sands and silts that comprise the water table aquifer. Depth to the water table is usually 15 feet or less. A confining unit of relatively impermeable silt and clay separates the water table aquifer from the underlying Yorktown Aquifer. Water bearing zones in the Yorktown Aquifer consist of fine to coarse sand, gravel, and shells. Several older formations comprise deeper aquifers and confining units.

The Annex facility is a low-lying wedge of land between the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and St. Juliens Creek. Elevations range from sea level along the banks of the two bordering waterways, and along Blows Creek located in the northern part of the facility, to 15 feet above mean sea level (msl) northeast of Blows Creek. A northwest-southeast ridge generally bisects the area, dividing the St. Juliens Creek drainage basin to the southwest and the Blows Creek drainage basin to the northeast.

The majority of surface water runoff from the Annex flows into Blows Creek and St. Juliens Creek. Both creeks flow east to empty into the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The remaining runoff from the Annex flows directly into the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, or is diverted into storm drains that empty either into the Elizabeth River or St. Juliens Creek.

The Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River flows through a highly industrialized area which includes oil storage and cresol facilities, and fertilizer plants. The river, which is part of the intracoastal waterway, is used by many recreational boaters during the summer and

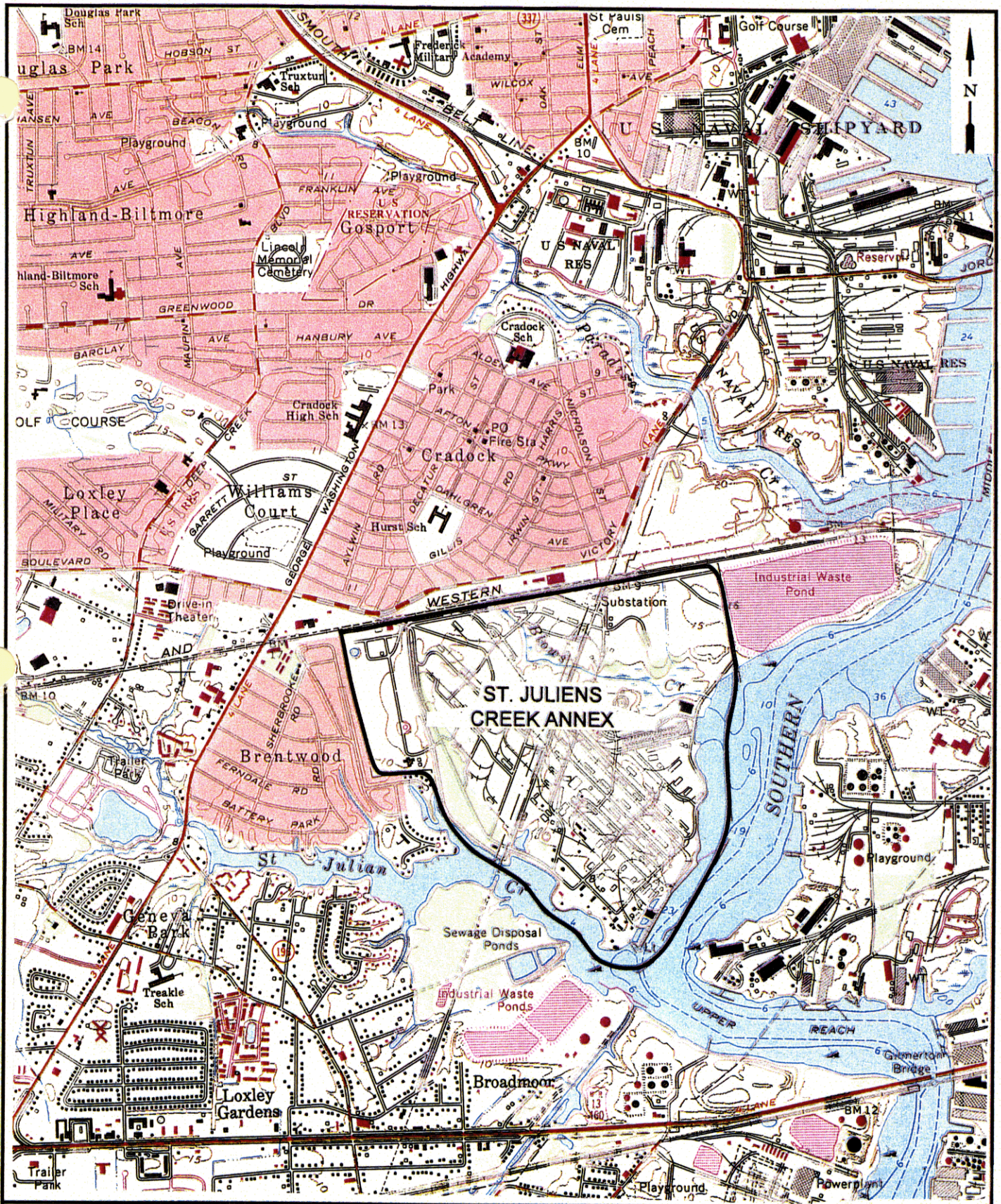

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Figure 2-1

SITE LOCATION MAP

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX

by larger commercial and naval craft throughout the year. The Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River flows north to discharge into the James River, which flows into the Chesapeake Bay. The entire downstream portion of surface water is tidally influenced.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has designated the watercourses in the area as IIB. This classification represents water that is contaminated. Historical releases of kepone and sediment disposal from the manufacturing activities of a private company located several miles away were a major contributor to present-day contamination. Class IIB waters may be used for bathing and fishing, but taking shellfish is prohibited.

The St. Juliens Creek Annex facility was initially placed within the boundaries of the 100-year flood plain. However, a 1984 Environmental Assessment Addendum indicated that according to the 1983 National Flood Insurance Program flood maps, the 100-year flood level for the originally proposed Annex facility is 8.5 feet above mean sea level (msl). Elevations for the majority of the Annex property is above 8.5 feet msl and therefore does not lie within the 100-year flood plain. Areas within the 100-year flood plain include those adjacent to St. Juliens Creek, Blows Creek, and the southern border to the Elizabeth River.

2.2 Site History

St. Juliens Creek Annex began operations as a naval facility in 1849. At that time, the area, known as Fort Norfolk, was transferred from the War Department to the Navy Department for use as an ordnance and materials storage facility. The facility was renamed Magazine, Fort Norfolk. In 1896, the facility gained an additional 48 acres to accommodate additional magazines, wharves, housing, and administration buildings. In 1898, ordnance material and equipment were moved from Craney Island to the Magazine; the facility was renamed U.S. Arsenal, St. Juliens Creek.

In 1902, the name was changed to U.S. Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek. The Magazine was fully operational and provided critical support to the fleet during the end of the Spanish-American War.

In 1915, modernized motor-powered machines replaced manually operated machines. In 1917, the facility installed equipment for loading MARK VI mines. The facility's name was changed again, to Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, and operated under the Commandment Fifth Naval District. Between World War I and World War II, the facility assumed a peacetime mission of supplying ammunition to the fleet.

The facility operated at its peak level from 1942 to 1944, during World War II. An additional 119 acres of land were purchased for additional magazines, filling houses, and other facilities that were constructed. A fence was erected to secure the facility. Its mission during World War II included loading, assembling, issuing, and receiving naval gun ammunition. The depot also served as the principal experimental and test loading facility for new ammunition types for the Bureau of Ordnance.

During the Korean War, the depot also supplied ammunition. After the war, the depot again resumed its mission of peacetime service to the fleet. In 1964, the depot was the prime source of gun ammunition for Navy and Marine Corps operations in southeast Asia.

In October 1969, after 50 years as an independent facility, St. Juliens Creek was disestablished under the Department of Defense "Project 703," and was consolidated as an

annex to the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia. Ordnance operations at the facility were terminated in the 1970s.

On October 1, 1977, the Annex was transferred to the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. In July 1995, it was transferred to Naval Base, Norfolk. The Class II property on the Annex was transferred from Naval Base to Naval Station in April 1996.

Currently, St. Juliens Creek Annex provides administrative offices, light industrial shops, and storage facilities for tenant naval commands. Its primary mission is to provide a radar testing range, which cover 35 acres of the facility, and various administrative and warehousing structures.

Many of the excess structures on the facility are being demolished, as the aging infrastructure is no longer cost-effective to continue operations. At this time, the re-use and future of the property has not been fully determined.

Former operations at the facility that generated potentially hazardous substances include: metal plating, degreasing, painting, operation of hydraulic equipment, vehicles and locomotives, pest control, maintenance of lead-acid batteries, and printing. Trash and garbage generated from the facility were disposed in on-site dumps. Beginning in the late 1930s, waste ordnance materials also were disposed on site.

On-site disposal and storage of waste created numerous sources of potential contamination on the Annex. These sources were evaluated by EPA under the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), and included four landfills, an ordnance disposal area, a burn pit, a hazardous waste disposal area, a waste disposal area, and a pesticide disposal area. EPA uses the HRS to calculate a site score (0 to 100) based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water. Those sites whose score exceeds 28.5 are eligible to be proposed for the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). At federal facilities, the score is cumulative for all of the sites located on the installation.

Sources on the Annex were evaluated for their potential release to surface water in the area, including Blows Creek, St. Juliens Creek, and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. An observed release of hazardous substances (namely, metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) has been documented from the sources to St. Juliens Creek and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The latter provides habitat for numerous species that are identified as threatened or endangered under federal or state legislation. In addition, wetlands are associated with the river. No federal or state threatened or endangered species have been identified at the St. Juliens Creek Annex. Both St. Juliens Creek and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River are used for recreational fishing.

On February 4, 2000, (Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 24) St. Juliens Creek Annex was proposed for listing on the NPL, which is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites (both federal and commercial) identified for possible, long-term cleanup. When the Annex is finalized on the NPL, EPA and the Navy will negotiate a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), which defines how the various sites will be investigated at the facility. The FFA also provides schedules for document review and stipulates penalties for not meeting these schedules. NPL status also allows EPA to assign technical support staff to the Annex to assist in document review and data interpretation. Lastly, because NPL sites have negotiated FFAs which require the Navy and EPA to meet various schedules, NPL activities at federal facilities receive top priority in instances where budget changes may affect the funding of site cleanups.

2.3 Installation Restoration Program

Environmental conditions at St. Juliens Creek Annex are being investigated through the United States Department of Defense (DoD) Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The IRP at St. Juliens Creek Annex has been conducted in accordance with applicable federal and state environmental regulations and requirements. In addition, the Navy has solicited involvement and comments from federal and state regulatory agencies (EPA and VDEQ) throughout the IRP process by submitting documents for their review.

Background

In 1975, DoD began a pilot program to assess past hazardous-material and toxic-material storage and disposal activities at military installations. The goals of the program, now known as the IRP, were to:

- Identify environmental contamination resulting from past hazardous-material management practices,
- Assess the effects of the contamination on public health and the environment, and
- Develop corrective measures as required to mitigate adverse effects on public health and the environment.

In 1976, Congress passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to address potentially adverse human health and environmental effects of management and disposal practices for hazardous waste. RCRA was legislated to manage the present and future disposal of hazardous wastes.

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to investigate and remediate areas resulting from past hazardous-waste management practices. The program is administered by EPA or state agencies.

Under CERCLA, additional responsibilities and authorities were delegated to the DoD. CERCLA set up the original "Superfund" for cleanups of hazardous waste sites. Sites eligible for cleanup using Superfund are those listed by EPA on the National Priorities List (NPL). Although federal facilities are not eligible for these cleanup funds, they can still be listed on the NPL. NPL inclusion ensures that a step-by-step procedural schedule is developed for appropriate clean-up actions, and that these actions are executed in a timely manner.

As a result of CERCLA, the Navy initiated the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program. It identified three steps for managing potentially contaminated areas: an Initial Assessment Study, a Confirmation Study, and Remedial Action. In October 1986, Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) which made changes to CERCLA. An important part of SARA was that it brought federal facilities into the Superfund process. The DoD established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to manage the clean-up of DoD bases across the country. The Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) was set up to fund the clean-ups efforts, and the DoD's NACIP program was changed to mirror the CERCLA process.

DERP is moving toward risk management as the primary means to prioritize hazardous waste sites. Using this prioritization philosophy, the Navy evaluates sites and ranks them

based on relative risk. Priority is given to those sites ranked as high risk. The DoD has developed a Relative Risk Site Evaluation framework as a means of consistently categorizing sites into high, medium, and low relative risk groups. This categorization is based on the potential of pollutants to come in contact with humans or otherwise harm the environment. All sites are addressed through the cleanup process, but the evaluation helps to determine which sites should be worked on first.

Previous Investigations

The IRP has been ongoing at St. Juliens Creek Annex since the 1980s. During this time, the Navy has conducted several baseline environmental assessments at the Annex to determine known and potential areas of contamination for investigation. These assessments were accomplished by reviewing available relevant documents, interviewing facility workers, and performing visual site inspections. However, no environmental sampling was conducted during the assessments.

The following four basewide investigations were completed through the IRP:

- **Initial Assessment Study, dated August 1981** - Completed by the Navy as part of the NACIP Program. Results revealed the existence of low level concentrations of ordnance materials throughout the facility. However, the identified sites were determined not to pose a threat to human health and the environment, and no confirmation study was conducted.

- **Preliminary Assessment (PA), dated 1983** - Completed by NUS Corporation, Superfund Division for EPA, Region III. PAs were conducted at seven sites at the facility. Each site was monitored for volatile organic compounds and radiation. No significant signs of contamination were observed at the sites. However, various locations on the facility were contaminated with low level residues of pesticides and herbicide materials.

- **Phase II RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), dated March 1989** - Completed by A.T. Kearney, Inc. and K.W. Brown & Associates, Inc. for EPA, Region III. The RFA included a preliminary review of all available relevant documents and a visual site inspection of the Annex, including 34 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and 12 Areas of Concern (AOCs). Of the 46 SWMUs/AOCs identified in the RFA, 14 were determined to require no additional action, 11 were recommended for a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI), and 23 were recommended for additional investigation other than a RFI (limited sampling to verify release, integrity testing, or review of operational procedures). The SWMUs/AOCs recommended for additional investigation (RFI or other) were combined into 20 Installation Restoration (IR) Sites based on relative proximity to one another. In addition, the Navy identified soil staining at another area for investigation, bringing the total number of sites warranting some level of investigation to 21.

- **Relative Risk Ranking (RRR) System Data Collection Report, dated April 1996** - Completed by CH2M Hill Federal Group for the Department of the Navy. The report contained results from sampling conducted at 21 sites at the Annex where no sampling data had previously been available. The goal of the sampling effort was to gather data for the Navy to perform assessments of the sites using the Navy's Relative Risk Ranking System.

Site Identification/Prioritization

Using its Relative Risk Ranking System, the Navy evaluated all 21 sites identified for investigation to prioritize clean-up efforts. The primary factors considered in this ranking system are human health and ecological risks associated with exposure to contaminants at a site. With this evaluation, each site is ranked with a relative risk designation, and the Navy can focus available resources to study and conduct remediation on the sites ranked "high."

Of the 21 sites, four were cleaned up in the early 1990s, when contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of off-site during the construction of Building 1556. In June 1999, the Navy, EPA, and VDEQ reached a censensus of "No Further Action" for these four sites. They are: Site 9, Pest Control Building 249; Site 12, Sand Blast Building 323; Site 13, Waste Generation Area; and Site 14, Equipment Wash Rack.

In addition, during a review of the St. Juliens Creek Annex, EPA Photograph Interpretation Center (EPIC) Study, the report containing historical aerial photography of the Annex, the Navy, EPA and VDEQ identified 12 "EPIC AOCs" for additional evaluation and potential investigation. In November 1999, a work-in-progress meeting/site visit with representatives of the Navy, CDM Federal, VDEQ, and the EPA-BTAG was conducted to evaluate the 12 "EPIC AOC" locations and review their current and past conditions (based on EPIC photographs) to determine if any of these AOCs warranted additional investigation. During this work-in-progress meeting/site visit, it was determined that additional investigation was warranted only at 3 of the 12 AOCs. The Navy, EPA, and VDEQ conducted an additional site visit on February 2, 2000 to confirm this determination. All the EPIC AOCs will be addressed in the planned Site Screening Assessment investigation to document the identification and status of these AOCs.

At this time, the Navy is conducting ongoing remedial investigations/feasibility studies (RI/FSs) at five of the remaining sites, referred to as Sites 2 through 6. The objectives of the RI/FS process are to gather sufficient data to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at a site, and to identify, develop, and implement an appropriate remedial (clean-up) action to protect human health and the environment. The RI/FS process includes the following major elements:

- RI--Remedial Investigation
- RA--Risk Assessment
- FS--Feasibility Study
- PRAP--Proposed Remedial Action Plan
- ROD--Record of Decision or Decision Document

These steps ultimately lead to either implementation of a remedial design/remedial action or the decision to take no action at the site. Where no further action is required at a site, a no action ROD would be signed and the site would be removed from the program.

The RI, RA, FS, and PRAP documents are maintained in the Administrative Record for review by the public. A formal public comment period and a public meeting (if required) generally follow the issuance of the Final PRAP. Public comments received on the Draft-Final PRAP are addressed as part of the Responsiveness Summary in the ROD. Subsequent to completion of the ROD, remedial design/remedial action activities are initiated. In

accordance with CERCLA, remedial action is required to begin within 15 months of the Final ROD.

Figure 2-2 shows the locations of the 21 IRP sites and 12 EPIC AOCs on the Annex. Section 2.4, below provides a brief description of the active sites, those not closed-out or previously determined as requiring no further action. Section 2.4.1 pertains to the 17 active IRP sites, and Section 2.4.2 addresses the 3 active EPIC AOCs.

2.4 Installation Restoration Program Site Descriptions

The following sections provide specific information regarding each of the active IRP sites and the EPIC AOC at St. Juliens Creek Annex.

2.4.1 IRP Sites

Site 1 - Landfill A

Location: Site 1 consists of a one-acre area east of the Virginia Electric Power Company Right-of-Way and west of a set of railroad tracks.

History: The landfill was used from 1921 to 1924 primarily for the disposal of trash and garbage. Additionally, some pesticides, acids, and bases were dumped at the landfill. Reportedly, the trash was burned at the site and the ashes used to fill the marsh area at the site (adjacent to Blows Creek). The estimated volume of disposed material, prior to being burned, is estimated at 30,000 cubic yards.

Known Contaminants: During the 1981 Initial Assessment Study, no evidence of environmental contamination was noted. The 1983 Preliminary Assessment found no volatile organics in air and no radiation was measured. During the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study, DDT, DDE and several polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in soil, and nitrobenzene was detected in the ground water.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for Landfill A in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

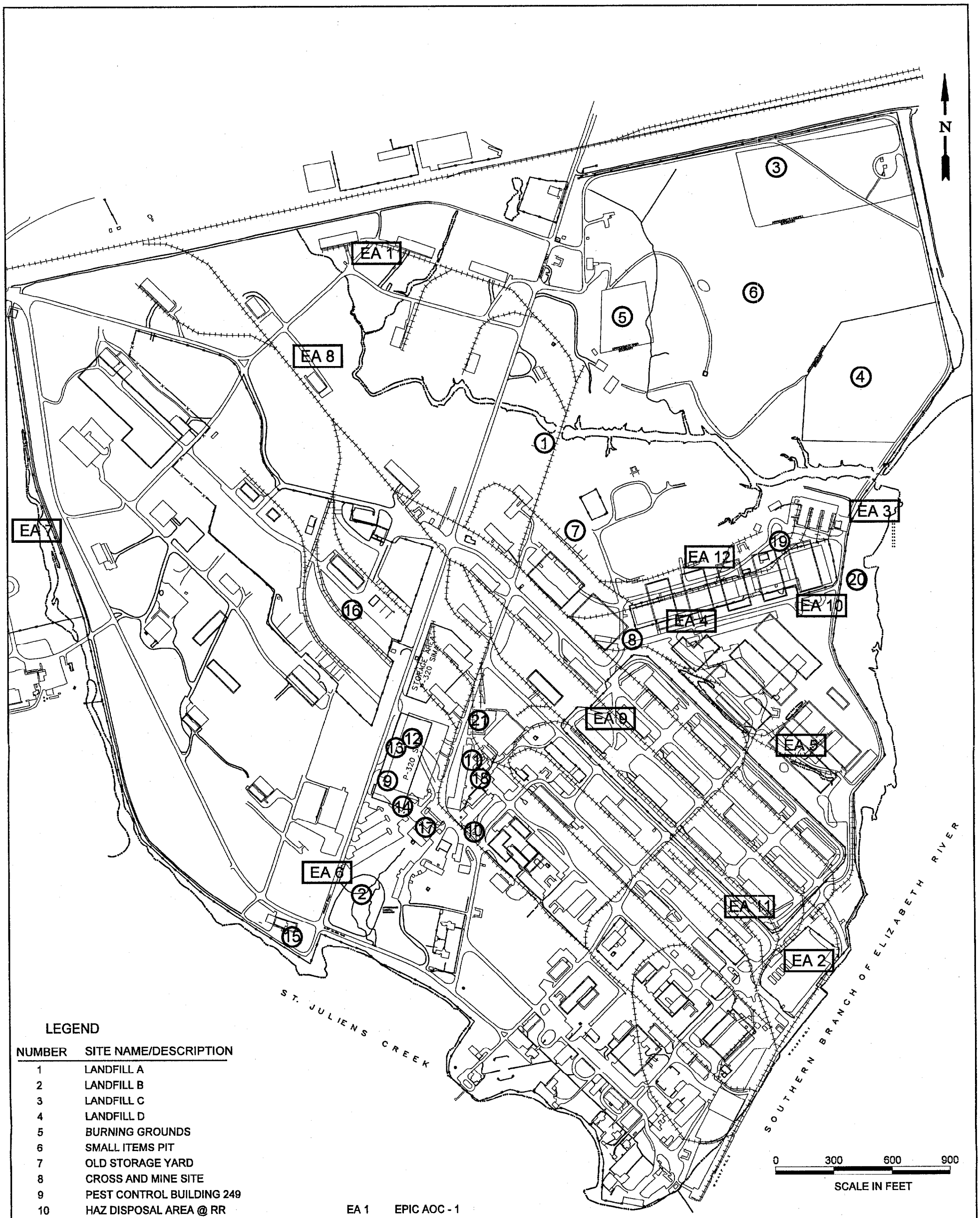
Site 2 - Landfill B

Location: Site 2 is an inactive unlined landfill located at the corner of Saint Juliens Drive and Craddock Street in the southwestern section of the Annex.

History: The landfill began operations in 1921 and was closed sometime after 1947. Initially, refuse was burned on-Site and used to fill in an adjacent swampy area. In 1942, an incinerator was installed to replace the open burning.

Refuse disposed of at Landfill B comprises garbage, acids, and waste ordinance. Blast grit from ship overhaul and repair operations also was dumped at this location, although the exact year is unknown. Since its closure, the landfill has become a swampy area that is covered with brush, trees, and grass. A pond is located in the center of the landfill.

Known Contaminants: A faint hydrocarbon odor was noticed emanating from the ground and several abandoned motor vehicles were observed during the RCRA Facility



LEGEND

NUMBER	SITE NAME/DESCRIPTION
1	LANDFILL A
2	LANDFILL B
3	LANDFILL C
4	LANDFILL D
5	BURNING GROUNDS
6	SMALL ITEMS PIT
7	OLD STORAGE YARD
8	CROSS AND MINE SITE
9	PEST CONTROL BUILDING 249
10	HAZ DISPOSAL AREA @ RR
11	HAZ DISPOSAL AREA BUILDING 53
12	SAND BLAST BUILDING 323
13	WASTE GENERATION AREA
14	EQUIPMENT WASHRACK BUILDING 266
15	FIRE TRAINING BUILDING 271
16	DRMO STORAGE YARD
17	AOC-A BUILDING 279
18	AOC-C BUILDING 47
19	WHARF AREA BUILDING M-5
20	WHARF AREA SEDIMENTS
21	BUILDING 187 SOIL STAINING

EA 1	EPIC AOC - 1
EA 2	EPIC AOC - 2
EA 3	EPIC AOC - 3
EA 4	EPIC AOC - 4
EA 5	EPIC AOC - 5
EA 6	EPIC AOC - 6
EA 7	EPIC AOC - 7
EA 8	EPIC AOC - 8
EA 9	EPIC AOC - 9
EA 10	EPIC AOC - 10
EA 11	EPIC AOC - 11
EA 12	EPIC AOC - 12

Figure 2-2

LOCATIONS OF SITES AT
ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
St. Juliens Creek Annex

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Assessment. During the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study, soil samples were found to contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and various pesticides. The groundwater samples contained 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene, 1,3,5-trinitrobenzene, and acetone.

Current Status: Landfill B is the subject of an ongoing remedial investigation.

Site 3 - Landfill C

Location: Site 3 covers 10 acres along the northern edge of the Annex and is accessible from a patrol road.

History: The area was originally a mudflat where trash was dumped and allowed to burn; the ash was then used to fill in the area. Operation began in 1940 and continued until 1970.

Refuse disposed of at Landfill C included solvents, acids, bases, and mixed municipal waste. Two pits reportedly used for disposal of oils and oily sludges as well as for periodic burning also were located at the Landfill C site.

Known Contaminants Pesticides, PCBs, and two PAHs were detected in one or more of the soil samples during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. Organic compounds detected in one or more groundwater samples included 2,6-dinitrotoluene, 4-nitrotoluene, and 1,3,5-trinitrobenzene.

Current Status: Landfill C is the subject of an ongoing remedial investigation.

Site 4 - Landfill D

Location: Site 4 covers an estimated 5 acres and is about 300 feet south of Site 3.

History: Site 4 was an unlined trench and fill landfill that operated from 1970 to 1981. The first trench was approximately 1,000 feet long and was located parallel to and 500 feet north of Blows Creek. Soil from subsequent trenches was used to cover previous trenches. The total number of trenches dug in the landfill is unknown.

Refuse disposed of at Landfill D included drums of unknown wastes and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). According to personnel at the public works department, the PCBs probably came from ballast containers for fluorescent light fixtures. Also, previous reports have indicated that several tanks with undetermined wastes also were once located in the area. Total volumes of disposal are unknown.

Known Contaminants: Results of the Relative Risk Ranking data detected organic compounds in the soils, including a variety of pesticides and PCBs and acetone in the groundwater samples. Several inorganic analytes were detected in both the surface soil and groundwater samples.

Current Status: Landfill D is the subject of an ongoing remedial investigation.

Site 5 - Burning Grounds

Location: Site 5, also called the Burning Grounds, is located off of Craddock Street in the northern part of the facility.

History: The exact start and closure dates of the Burning Grounds are unknown, although it is believed to have been operated from the 1930s to the 1970s. In 1977, the surface area was burned with straw, diced, and burned again, in an effort to decontaminate the soil. One

report stated that oil was mixed with the straw; however, a former Navy employee who worked at the Burning Grounds has reported that no oil was burned with the straw.

Wastes disposed of at the Burning Grounds included ordnance materials, such as black powder, smokeless powder, explosive D, Composition A-3, tetryl, TNT, and fuses. Non-ordnance materials included carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, paint sludges, pesticides, and various types of refuse.

The site currently consists of an open field with areas overgrown with high reeds. A significant part of the area is cover with a thick (18-inch) layer of gravel.

Known Contaminants: Various pesticides, 2,4,-dinitrotoluene, di-n-butylphthatlate, and several PAHs were detected in soil samples during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. Several inorganic constituents were detected in the groundwater.

Current Status: The Burning Grounds, along with Site 6 (see below) and a former drop tower, is the subject of an ongoing remedial investigation.

Site 6 - Small Items (Caged) Pit

Location: Site 6, referred to as the Caged Pit, is located within the investigative area of Site 5, the Burning Grounds.

History: The Caged Pit was used as a pit to burn small arms, including igniters and fuses. The years that this pit was used are unknown. Though it is reported that the pit had a cage over it, evidence of the pit and the cage have not been found.

Known Contaminants: DDT, DDE, and several PAHs were detected in the soil.

Current Status: The Caged Pit is being investigated as part of the Site 5 remedial investigation.

Site 7 - Old Storage Yard

Location: The old storage yard is a fenced, grassy area located to the north of Buildings 155, 154, 153 and 152 on the opposite side of the railroad tracks.

History: The startup date of Site 7 is unknown. As of the 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment, the site was still being used to store a variety of material including anchors, chain, and equipment. During previous site investigations, 5-gallon containers of hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, lead paint, and open drums of sandblast grit were observed. Also during the investigations, there was evidence that oils had leaked or was drained onto soil from some of the equipment being stored at the site.

Known Contaminants: Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in the soil samples collected during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for the Old Storage Yard in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 8 - Cross and Mine Site

Location: The site is located near the intersection of Cross Street and Mine Road, adjacent to and north of Building 212 and across the street from Building M-1.

History: Site 8 was used for disposal of rinse water from mobile insecticide and herbicide spray trucks from the 1950s to mid 1960s. An estimated 675,000 gallons of rinse water was discharged directly to soil and allowed to infiltrate. Currently, the area is covered with grass.

Known Contaminants: During the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study, pesticides were detected in one or more soil samples, including DDT, DDD, DDE, and endrin.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for Cross and Mine Site in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 10 - Hazardous Waste Disposal at Rail Road

Location: This site is located in the vicinity of Building 13.

History: Site 10 is the reported disposal location for wastes generated during hardware cleaning operations from prior to 1940 to the mid-1970s. The wastes handled at this location included Alodine (a caustic detergent), methyl ethyl ketone, and acetone. It is reported that liquid wastes were poured on the railroad tracks, although no evidence of a release was observed during the 1989 Phase II investigation. The railroad track is currently inactive. Building 13 was observed to be a well-maintained (no evidence of contamination) machine shop.

Known Contaminants: Samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study detected a variety of metals, PAHs, and methylene chloride in the soil. However, concentrations were below the quantitation limit of the analytical instruments. The ground water contained low levels of trichloroethene.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for the hazardous waste disposal area at Building 13 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 11 - Hazardous Waste Disposal at Building 53 (formerly referenced to Building 266)

Location: Building 53 was the facility electrical shop located in the industrial area east of Craddock Street.

History: In the 1981 Initial Assessment Study, it was stated that station electricians used 5 gallons per month of trichloroethylene. Most of the solvent evaporated, but the remainder was disposed on the railroad track bed adjacent to Building 53. By 1989, at the time of the RCRA Phase II site visit, the building had been converted to a recreation room. No evidence of waste disposal around the building was found.

Known Contaminants: During the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study, samples collected in the vicinity of Building 53 revealed DDT, DDE, dieldrin, endrin, and Aroclor-1260 in the soil. Several PAHs were detected at concentrations below the instrument quantitation limit. Only relatively lows of trichloroethene were detected. The groundwater sample contained 1,2-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, and trichloroethene.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for the hazardous waste disposal area at the former Building 53 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 15 - Fire Training Building 271

Location: The fire training site consists of two celled areas behind (east) of Building 271.

History: Site 15 is used to train fire fighting personnel. One of the celled areas consists of a burn area where wooden pallets, soaked in diesel fuel, were burned and extinguished with water. The other area is a steel-lined burn pit (4-feet by 4-feet by 3-feet deep) which was filled with diesel fuel, ignited, and extinguished with carbon dioxide. During the RCRA Phase II site visit, stained soil was observed in the area where diesel fuel was stored.

Known Contaminants: Soil samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study were found to contain DDD, DDE, and DDT, as well as dieldrin, endrin, and endosulfan II. Semi-volatile organic compounds detected in soil included bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, benzofuran, dibenzofuran, pyrene, and phenanthrene. Ground water also contained bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.

Current Status: A Site Investigation is planned for the Fire Training Area in FY00.

Site 16 - DRMO Storage Yard

Location: This site consists of the general area around Buildings 400, 168, and 173, particularly around the railroad tracks.

History: The wastes noted at Site 16 during the 1989 RCRA site visit include scrap stainless steel. No evidence of hazardous materials being managed at the site was noted in the site visit report.

Known Contaminants: DDD, DDT, alpha chlordane, Aroclor-1254, dieldrinendrin, endrin aldehyde, gamma chlordane, several PAHs, di-n-butylphthalate, di-n-octylphthalate, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate were detected in the soil samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. Ground water samples contained acetone and methylene chloride.

Current Status: A Site Investigation is planned for the DRMO Storage Yard in FY01.

Site 17 - AOC-A Building 279

Location: This small structure is located within the industrial area, east of Craddock Street, and consists of a concrete storage pad located just outside Building 279.

History: The storage pad is used to store two 55-gallon drums of PD-860, a commercial product used as a degreaser. Stains on the ground near the pad, as well as indications of poor management (overflowing catchbucket under drum spigot) were noted during the RCRA site visit.

Known Contaminants: DDD, DDE, DDT, alpha-chlordane, Aroclor-1254, dieldrin, endrin, gamma-chlordane, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and several PAHs were detected in the Relative Risk Ranking study soil samples.

Current Status: A Site Investigation is planned for Building 279 in FY00.

Site 18 - AOC-A Building 47

Location: Site 18 is located adjacent to the south wall of Building 47.

History: This site was first identified as an area of concern during the 1989 RCRA site visit, at which time sand blasting grit was observed at this location. Although Building 47 does house two sand blasting booths, personnel working in that building reported that they do not use black blasting grit in their machines. Therefore, the source of the grit is unknown.

Known Contaminants: Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, several PAHs, carbazole, phenol, and trichloroethene and several metals were detected in the soil samples taken during Relative Risk Ranking study

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for Building 47 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 19 - Wharf Area Building M-5

Location: This site is located between Building M-5 and Building 190.

History: It was reported that various ordnance items may have been dropped in this area during past ordnance management activities.

Known Contaminants: No explosives were detected in soil samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. DDD, DDE, DDT, alpha chlordane, Aroclor-1254, dieldrin, endrin, and several PAHs were detected. Organic constituents detected in the ground water include acetone and methylene chloride were detected.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for the Wharf Area in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 20 - Wharf Area Sediments

Location: This site is located adjacent to the former wharf.

History: The Initial Assessment Study concluded that it was likely that ordnance had been dropped into the sediments adjacent to the former wharf during loading and unloading operations. According to the document, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team divers identified some metal and deep silt in the area of the old pier.

During the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study, an underwater reconnaissance and a magnetometer survey, in which the sediments were searched by EOD divers, were performed in that area. The magnetometer survey identified approximately 68 buried "contacts" surrounding the former wharf pilings. Many individual contacts were identified in random locations between the pilings. The most significant concentration of contacts are along the center west side of the pilings, between the pilings and the river bank.

It is important to note that contacts might indicate any type of buried metal object, and do not necessarily indicate the presence of buried ordnance. No visual confirmation of contacts were made during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study.

Known Contaminants: No constituents of explosives were detected in the sediment samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. One pesticide, deta-BHC, several PAHs, and two volatile organic compounds (acetone and methylene chloride) were detected.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for the Wharf Area in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

Site 21 - Building 187

Location: Site 21 consists of Building 187, a former locomotive shed, and the area around the shed. Building 187 is just east of Transportation Street and adjacent to Buildings 247 and 248.

History: Building 187 was used for locomotive maintenance. The Initial Assessment Study stated that the area around the locomotive shed is saturated with oil.

Known Contaminants: Pesticides (DDT, DDD, and DDE) and Aroclor 1260 and benzo(ghi)perylene were detected at estimated concentrations in soil samples taken during the Relative Risk Ranking data collection study. Acetone, carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, and trichloroethene were detected in the groundwater. Cyanide also was detected in the ground water.

Currently, under a Site Screening Assessment, 12 potential Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified during the joint EPA, VDEQ and Navy review of historical aerial photography of the facility in June 1999 will be investigated. The investigation is scheduled to occur during Summer 2000. Additional AOCs will be added as IRP sites to this document, as required.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for Building 187 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site.

2.4.2 EPIC Areas of Concern

EPIC AOC #1 – E Street and Marsh Road Ground Scarring

Location: This site is located in the northernmost area of the Annex, near the intersection of E Street and Marsh Road.

History: The site was identified in the EPIC study interpretation of the 1937 aerial photograph as a possible waste disposal area. Ground scarring, both north and south of Marsh Road, is apparent in the photograph. The area north of Marsh Road is approximately 200 ft by 150 ft, and the area south of Marsh Road is approximately 125 ft by 80 ft. By 1949, the date of the subsequent EPIC photograph, the area had been developed and Building 182 and 181 were constructed north of and over part of the scarring.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for EPIC AOC #1 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site. The investigation of this AOC will include geophysical evaluation and soil sampling.

EPIC AOC #8 – Possible Waste Disposal

Location: This site is located northeast of and adjacent to Building 176.

History: The site was identified in the EPIC study interpretation of the 1974 aerial photograph as a possible waste disposal area. The area is flat and currently a maintained grassy field. The area is approximately 300 ft long by 60 ft wide. No activity at this location was identified in earlier or later photographs.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for EPIC AOC #8 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site. The investigation of this AOC will include geophysical evaluation and soil sampling.

EPIC AOC #12 – E Street and Marsh Road Ground Scarring

Location: This site is located north of Buildings M-1 and M-5, directly adjacent to Blows Creek.

History: The site was identified in the EPIC study interpretation of various aerial photographs as an area void of vegetation. The area consists of a sandy flat; shell fragments found at the site confirm the area had been filled during the development of the area.

Current Status: A Site Screening Assessment is planned for EPIC AOC #12 in FY00 to determine if additional action is warranted at this site. The investigation of this AOC will include geophysical evaluation and soil sampling.

3 Community Background

3.1 Community Profile

The City of Chesapeake occupies 353 square miles in southeastern Virginia. It is the second largest city in land area in Virginia and the 13th largest city in the United States. Chesapeake is a part of Hampton Roads, the 27th largest metropolitan area in the country. Hampton Roads also includes the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson and Williamsburg and the counties of Gloucester, Isle of Wright, James City, Mathews, and York in Virginia and Currituck County in North Carolina. Approximately 1.6 million people live in Hampton Roads.

Though relatively new as a city, Chesapeake was one of the first areas explored by Captain John Smith. The first English settlement began along the banks of the Elizabeth River about 1620. Norfolk County was founded in 1636.

Considered the Southern Bunker Hill, the historic Battle of Great Bridge was fought just a few hundred yards from where the Chesapeake Municipal Center complex stands today. Fought on December 9, 1775, the battle was a turning point for the Revolutionary War. The British were defeated in the Virginia Colony, resulting in the capture of Norfolk by the Rebels and the complete destruction of Norfolk three weeks later. As a result, British rule ended in Virginia and Norfolk was lost as a military base of operations in the South.

In 1793, work began on the Dismal Swamp Canal, which was dug completely by hand and finally opened in 1805. Now on the National Register of Historic Places, the Dismal Swamp Canal is the country's oldest operating artificial waterway. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal was completed in 1858. Both canals are operated by the Army Corps of Engineers and form part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

During the Civil War, in May 1861, Union troops occupied Sewell's Point and wasted much of the land, although no battles were fought in the Chesapeake area. Norfolk County recovered quickly from the wartime destruction, taking advantage of its abundant natural resources.

While most of the area remained rural through the early 1900s, the northern section near the growing City of Norfolk began to develop as a suburb of South Norfolk. By 1900, South Norfolk had its own waterworks, public schools, and post office. Two rail lines spurred rapid growth. South Norfolk incorporated as an independent town in 1919 and as a city of the first class, independent of Norfolk County in 1950. The area that now comprises Chesapeake grew with residential and commercial development.

During the 1950s, Norfolk County and South Norfolk suffered annexation suits filed by neighboring cities. Between 1950 and 1960, the county lost nearly 50,000 residents and 30 square miles of land. In 1961, city and county officials met to discuss a merger. On December 22, 1961, both governing parties approved a merger, which was upheld by citizens of both communities in a special election on February 13, 1962. Later that year, the citizens voted again, selecting the name "Chesapeake" for the new city.

On January 2, 1963, the Chesapeake City Council met for the first time. With five members from South Norfolk and five from Norfolk County, the Council set the stage for Chesapeake's growth and development. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Council began to develop a comprehensive network of city services.

During the 1980s, Chesapeake underwent much residential and commercial development. Many city buildings were constructed to support this growth. Voters approved a $30-million road bond referendum in 1986, and approved bonds for additional school and library construction in 1988.

Chesapeake is now the third most populous city in Virginia with about 198,747 residents (January 1, 1999). The City's population is projected to reach 240,000 by the year 2018. Despite rapid population growth since 1988, Chesapeake is consistently recognized as one of the safest cities of its size in the country as well as in Virginia.

Five boroughs comprise the City of Chesapeake: Deep Creek, Great Bridge, South Norfolk, Washington, and Western Branch. Chesapeake is a young, family oriented community. The median age of residents is 31.3 and 63.8 percent of households are married couples. Chesapeake's median family income of $50,940 is the highest in South Hampton Roads. The average annual income growth for Chesapeake residents between 1974 and 1994 was the second highest among Virginia's cities. Chesapeake also has a Cost of Living Index below the national average.

The City of Chesapeake operates under a council-manager form of local government. Eight council members and a mayor are elected at large every two years. City Council is Chesapeake's legislative body. It sets policy, approves the budget, and sets the tax rate. City Council also hires the City Manager, who is responsible for daily administration of the City. Serving as the Council's chief advisor, the City Manager prepares a recommended budget and recruits and hires most of the City Government staff. City Council also appoints the City Attorney, the City Clerk, and the Real Estate Assessor.

City Council meets in informal sessions at 6:30 p.m. on the second, third and fourth Tuesdays each month in Council Chambers on the first floor of City Hall. WCTV-23 telecasts these meetings live, with retelecasts at noon Thursday and 7:00 p.m. Saturday. Citizens may also view Council actions on the Internet at http://www.chesapeake.va.us.

The Chesapeake Public School System serves a student population of 37,000 who attend 6 high schools, 8 middle schools, and 28 primary/elementary schools. More Chesapeake public school teachers have master's degrees than any other Hampton Roads city. High school students graduate at a rate of 98 percent and maintain excellent standardized test scores. The Chesapeake Public School System also offers five special program centers: Alternative School; Center for Science and Technology; Gifted and Talented School; Special Education Center; and Adult Education Center.

The Chesapeake Campus of Tidewater Community College, a two-year institution, represents the only post-secondary educational facility in the City. About 2,800 students attend the Chesapeake Campus, which offers occupational and technical programs in horticulture, interior design, automotive technology, electricity and electronics, and a transfer degree in special education and developmental disabilities. The campus also features computer labs; a "Weekend College"; and telecourses and online courses, which are part of the campus class schedule.

Chesapeake's economic base is fueled by a mix of industry, services and agriculture. The City is home to over 165 manufacturers employing over 8,700 people; products range from industrial gears and polystyrene plastic to copier components and credit cards. Major oil and petroleum companies are located along waterfront property on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. Chesapeake's proximity to Port of Hampton Roads and Norfolk Naval Base have attracted maritime, shipbuilding and military-related business. Chesapeake is also the retail hub for Hampton Roads. Retail sales in the City exceeded $2 billion in 1997, a six-fold increase since 1982.

Chesapeake has consistently mild weather separated by four distinct seasons. The average seasonal temperatures are summer, 76.8 degrees; fall, 62.0 degrees; spring, 57.6 degrees; and winter, 41.3 degrees. The annual rainfall is 44.6 inches. The average annual snowfall is 9.1 inches.

Chesapeake parks include the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, a 54,133-acre forested wetlands, and Northwest River Park, a 763-acre natural recreation area with boating, hiking, riding, fishing, and 72 campgrounds. Recreational activities are supported by 10 additional City recreation areas and parks, 7 community centers, 38 outdoor basketball courts on school sites, 8 play areas, 6 boat ramps, public and commercial camping, and indoor amusement, ice skating and roller skating facilities.

Local points of interest include Chesapeake Planetarium, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Chesapeake Museum, Chesapeake City Park, Bergey's Dairy Farm, Fun Forest, Chesapeake Arboretum, and Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Northwest, a landlocked naval base in southern Chesapeake bordering the Great Dismal Swamp and North Carolina. NSGA Northwest provides information operations training and electronic installation services for Warfighters, international and national agencies, and shore activities. NSGA is also the host to nine tenant commands.

Chesapeake arts and festivities include Symphony Under the Stars, City of Chesapeake Holiday Tree Lighting Ceremony, Harvest Fair, Hampton Roads Highland Games, Bark in the Park, Fleet Week, American Indian Festival, and Heritage Arts and Fiber Festival. Hampton Roads is also home to many professional sports: Hampton Roads Admirals (East Coast Hockey League); Norfolk Tides (New York Mets AAA baseball team); Hampton Road Mariners (Men's Professional Soccer); Virginia Roadsters (Women's Professional Fastpitch Softball); and Hampton Roads Pirhanas (U.S. Women's Soccer League).

Nearby attractions include Busch Gardens, Colonial Williamsburg, Jamestown/Yorktown, Nauticus National Maritime Center, and Norfolk Naval Base, which is the world's largest naval base.

(Sources: Economic Facts, City of Chesapeake, Virginia, City of Chesapeake, Economic Development Department, 1996; Discover Chesapeake 1999-2000, Virginia Graphic Design, 1999.)

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

The community most directly affected by the St. Juliens Creek Annex IRP includes Navy personnel and civilians working at the base, various work locations (i.e. tenants) on the Annex, and residents living near St. Juliens Creek itself. There are also four residential subdivisions in the immediate vicinity of the Annex: Geneva Shores, Craddock, Brentwood,

and Woodland Terrace. Some of these communities have active Civic Leagues. In addition, a number of active environmental organizations are present in the area, including the Elizabeth River Project and the Chesapeake Environmental Improvement Council.

Many community members first became aware of environmental concerns at the Annex by attending the kickoff meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for the Annex held on December 7, 1999 at the Holiday Inn Portsmouth Olde Towne. The Navy organizes a RAB to encourage community involvement in the IRP by facilitating direct input from the public.

This first public meeting of the St. Juliens Creek Annex RAB attracted 18 members of the local community, as represented below:

- Commanding Officer, Naval Station, Norfolk (1 member)
- Naval Station, Norfolk (2 members)
- Navy Regional Environment Group (2 members)
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command (1 member)
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (1 member)
- SPAWAR--St. Juliens Creek Annex work location (2 members)
- Local Residents (6 members)
- St. Juliens Citizen's Committee (1 member)
- Geneva Shores Civic League (1 member)
- Elizabeth River Project (1 member)

During the meeting, Navy personnel discussed environmental issues and informed the local community of base cleanup activities. The Navy also addressed questions from attendees on a variety of topics: types of sites on the Annex, potential contamination along the waterfront, the National Priority List (NPL) process, and any investigation of St. Juliens Creek. Applications were accepted for RAB membership at the meeting and by mail.

Formation of a RAB for St. Juliens Creek Annex began in the winter 1999. Naval Station, Norfolk placed advertisements in The Virginian- Pilot and The Flagship newspapers and with civic groups to solicit membership applications. They also prepared a fact sheet about the IRP and associated RAB to generate community interest.

Typically, the Navy Commanding Officer and one community member serve as Co-Chairpersons of a RAB. These two individuals work together to set the meeting agenda and distribute information. RAB members may include interested citizens, state and federal environmental officials, civic and special interest groups, and Navy personnel. RAB members serve one-year terms and must attend regular meetings or send an alternate in their place.

RAB meetings are held in the evenings or on weekends and are open to the public. The location, date, and time of the meetings are published in local newspapers. At these meetings, RAB members review and discuss progress of the IRP and provide the Navy with

community ideas and opinions regarding studies and cleanup options at the various IRP sites.

On March 9, 2000, the St. Juliens Creek Annex RAB held its second public meeting at the SPAWAR Conference Room, Building 178, the Annex. After an introduction by John Ballinger, Environmental Outreach Coordinator for the Navy, EPA staff gave a presentation on the Annex's NPL designation and the Hazard Ranking System scoring process. Other agenda items included RAB mission and procedures, site locations and descriptions, and future needs of the RAB. A copy of the RAB meeting minutes are distributed to the meeting attendees, and retained in the Administrative Record and Information Repository.

Since the preliminary assessments, the Navy has encouraged comments and questions from the community about the IRP at St. Juliens Creek Annex and has implemented a community relations program. The program is designed to identify and address community concerns and to provide opportunities for public comment during the decision-making process. For example, the community will have the opportunity to review each cleanup alternative proposed by the Navy, EPA, and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Establishment of the RAB is the most notable accomplishment of the Navy's community relations program, thus far. The Navy also has kept the affected community informed of IRP developments through fact sheets, press releases, and meeting announcements in local media.

The following paragraphs provide a summary of community relations activities implemented by the Navy to date:

- Designated John Ballinger, Regional Environmental Group Oceana, as Environmental Outreach Coordinator for the IRP at St. Juliens Creek Annex.
- Conducted community interviews in February 2000 in preparation for development of this Community Relations Plan (CRP), which is available for public review at the administrative record and information repository (defined below).
- Planned community meetings and distribution of fact sheets to keep the public informed about the progress of the environmental investigations.
- Established an administrative record at Chesapeake Central Library, 298 Cedar Road, Chesapeake. This file will contain all of the documentation of findings at St. Juliens Creek Annex.
- Established an information repository at Major Hillard Library, 949 George Washington Highway, N., Chesapeake. The repository contains information on corrective action activities, including investigative reports, newspaper articles, fact sheets, the Community Relations Plan, and other relevant public documents.

3.3 Key Community Issues and Concerns

Navy officials conducted community interviews with local residents, city officials, Navy and civilian personnel on the Annex and its work locations, and other interested parties in February 2000. During the interviews, each party was asked to respond to an established set of questions or community survey about the St. Juliens Creek Annex IRP. Navy personnel also addressed specific questions, where appropriate. Based upon the comments and

responses received at the time of the interviews, the community's current key issues and concerns regarding the Annex IRP are identified and organized into these categories:

- Objectives of the Annex's IRP
- Responsiveness of Base Officials to Community Concerns
- Current Environmental Concerns about the Annex
- Economic Impacts to Local Community
- Reliability of the Local Press
- Involvement in Future IRP Activities

During the interview process, Navy officials determined the types of information community members want to receive and how the Navy could best provide the desired information. Following the interviews, the Navy used this input to design the Community Relations Plan. The issues and concerns voiced during the community interviews are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Objectives of the Annex's IRP

Most persons who completed the community survey were confident in the credibility and ability of the Navy to meet its IRP objectives. Some people said they could not comment on this issue, because they were unaware of the IRP objectives. Others did not understand the clean-up goals, and, thus, declined to comment.

The issue of money was raised by several people. One person expressed concern that government would be tempted to skip steps because of financial constraints. On the other hand, a city employee thought that federal and state agencies can do a good job with whatever funding is available.

Many people expressed their support of the Navy's efforts to involve the community in the IRP. For instance, the president of a neighborhood civic league was pleased that the Navy invited residents to join the Annex RAB.

Responsiveness of Base Officials to Community Concerns

Those persons who had contact with base officials regarding environmental issues at the Annex were very satisfied with the attention given to their concerns. Most of these experiences took place at the first RAB meeting on December 7, 1999. Participants in the community survey who attended that meeting gave high marks to base officials for their overall responsiveness and genuine concern. Others who had observed Navy personnel, including the Captain and the Admiral, conducting tours around the Annex were impressed with their level of concern.

Current Environmental Concerns about the Annex

Many people learned of current environmental concerns about the Annex from the first RAB meeting, which was open to the public. In contrast, several people had heard a variety of rumors, ranging from buried materials to unexploded ordinance. A few people thought that the Annex no longer contained any waste material.

Aside from the Annex, many environmental concerns are focused on St. Juliens Creek. One local resident, an environmental field technician, is concerned about the consumption of fish and crabs from the creek. He claims that people should not be eating them, based upon the results of sampling conducted by the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences on shellfish around the creek. He is very concerned about the absence of "No Fishing" signs.

Another concern is related to bridge debris in St. Juliens Creek, which has caused sediment buildup. The situation was referred to as a choking estuary by one person. Another resident is concerned about stormwater drainage with regard to his property and the creek behind his house that runs into the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. He also stated that the creek is filling with sediment, which restricts flow and causes flooding in his backyard and in the street during heavy rains.

The effects of industrial activity along St. Juliens Creek is also a concern. While such activity is on the decline, local residents are alarmed by alleged newspaper reports that the Navy and City are discussing a light industrial park at the Annex. Nearby residents do not want any type of new industrial activity on the creek.

Wetlands issues are a high priority for City officials at this time. The Elizabeth River Project is also very concerned about area wetlands. The organization would like to be involved in future development plans regarding wetland restoration on the Annex.

Economic Impacts to Local Community

Both Navy personnel and civilians are concerned that jobs at the Annex will be eliminated as a result of the IRP. Once the Annex sites are cleaned up, they believe some property may go to the City for an industrial park. They think this scenario would affect the community in both positive and negative ways. While local residents would benefit from new employment opportunities, some Navy and civilian jobs would be lost for that portion of the laborforce currently employed on the Annex.

Most people felt that real estate around the Annex would maintain its current value. Only two exceptions were cited. If sites at the Annex were not cleaned up properly or if an industrial park were located there, some people thought property values would decrease as a result.

The civic league president pointed out money used for the clean ups could not be used for other purposes. Another resident stressed that any improvements at the Annex would benefit the community. He thought the Annex was situated in a good location near the water, and might be used for future use as a community learning facility.

Reliability of the Local Press

Participants in the community survey shared their opinions regarding whether the local newspaper was a reliable source of information about environmental issues at the Annex. One person felt the newspaper might be biased toward reporting what sells. If the civilian paper did not accurately report the story, he thought a military newspaper serving the base would tell the Navy position. Another person thought coverage was reliable, but sporadic. One other opinion was that the source of the news released to the press affected the reliability of the article.

Overall, however, people thought the local media reflected community attitudes toward local environmental issues. Thus, they also felt the local media were capable of providing the general population with information about the Annex IRP.

Involvement in Future IRP Activities

Participants asked about what types of activities were available for the public to participate in the IR Program. They also expressed interest in being kept informed of Annex activities related to the IR and Superfund programs. Most people wanted to have their names added to the mailing list. Others expressed an interest in becoming RAB members.

4 Goals of the Public Information Program

The community relations program at St. Juliens Creek Annex is designed to provide the local community with many opportunities to learn about and participate in the IRP. It focuses on ensuring two-way communication between the Navy and interested parties, being responsive to their information needs, and keeping them informed of technical progress at the Annex sites under current investigation.

Based upon the information collected during the community interviews, the Navy will incorporate the following approaches into its ongoing community relations effort at the Annex:

- Establish credibility in the local communities by encouraging an open dialogue between Navy officials and the public, and by responding to concerns and requests in a prompt, meaningful way.
- Provide interested parties with accurate, timely, and understandable information about what is important to them.
- Solicit public opinion on cleanup activities and provide opportunities for community involvement in the Navy's decision-making process.
- Inform the community and state and local officials of planned and ongoing site activities and coordinate community relations activities with all interested parties.
- Maximize community involvement by using local media, the existing mailing list, and other available resources to publicize upcoming events.
- Monitor the community's concerns and information needs, especially following the selection of preferred cleanup alternatives for the Annex sites.

5 Techniques and Timing

The Navy will continue to be proactive in its community relations effort at the Annex and initiate additional community relations activities to keep the affected communities and other interested parties well informed about the Annex IRP. These activities also promote many, varied opportunities for the public to express their viewpoints and participate in the decision-making process.

Exhibit 5-1 illustrates the timing of each community relations activity relative to the cleanup schedule for the Annex sites. Activities and their approximate timing are as follows.

Designate Navy contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the affected communities. The Navy has identified John Ballinger as Environmental Outreach Coordinator for the IRP at St. Juliens Creek Annex. In this role, Mr. Ballinger serves as the central information source for public and media inquiries. As key spokesperson, he will answer telephone calls and respond to written inquiries about site activities. He also will keep a logbook of all citizen requests and comments and how each one was handled to ensure a documented record of community response. Mr. Ballinger may be reached at (757) 433-3443.

Furthermore, the Navy has assigned Tim Reisch from the Naval Facilities Engineering Command as Remedial Project Manager for the investigation and cleanup of the Annex sites. Community members and other interested parties may contact Mr. Reisch at (757) 322-4758 with inquiries about the ongoing RI/FSs, upcoming field activities, and anticipated schedules. (Appendix A lists complete addresses for these Navy contacts.)

Conduct informal meetings and maintain telephone contact with federal, state and local officials, and other interested groups to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue. Navy officials will hold regular meetings, as necessary, using flexible formats adapted to each audience. The Navy will distribute pertinent information from technical reports at this time. Navy officials also will maintain telephone contact, use electronic mail, and send faxes as needed to keep these parties informed of Annex activities and to coordinate releases of public information.

Conduct regular meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The Navy will continue its active role in the St. Juliens Creek Annex RAB. This Board, made up of community members, representatives from local environmental groups, and local, state and federal officials, is co-chaired by the Naval Station Commanding Officer, or his/her designated representative, and a community member. Formed in December 1999, the Board meets on a regular quarterly basis to review and comment on technical documents and plans relating to the IRP at St. Juliens Creek Annex. The RAB is the Navy's forum to exchange information regarding the cleanup program at the Annex and seek community involvement in assisting the Navy and the regulators, EPA and VDEQ, in making cleanup decisions.

Conduct public availability sessions at the completion of the Remedial Investigation and as needed, thereafter. The Navy may hold public availability sessions throughout the IRP at the Annex, when new information becomes available or at significant

Exhibit 1. Timing

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUE	During RI	Completion of RI/FS	Proposed Remedial Plan	Signature of Record of Decision	Start of Remedial Design
1. Designate Navy contacts	Answer telephone calls & respond to written inquires				
2. Hold informal meetings/ maintain telephone contact	As required or upon request				
3. Hold quarterly RAB meetings	■	■	■	■	■
4. Conduct public availability sessions		■			■
5. Prepare fact sheets	■	■	■		■
6. Update and maintain site mailing list	Continuous				
7. Prepare new releases/ hold news conferences	Provide as needed			■	■
8. Hold public meetings; provide 30-day public comment period				In concert with 30-day public comment period	
9. Prepare a Responsiveness Summary				■	
10. Establish and maintain information repository/ administrative record	Update as required				
11. Prepare and review the Community Relations Plan	■				■

milestones as appropriate. The Navy will make every effort to involve federal, state and local government and health officials in these meetings, in addition to contractor technical experts.

Again, upon completion of the RIs, Navy officials may hold a public availability session with the local community to discuss the findings and plans for the FSs. Other sessions will be considered at the completion of the FSs, at the completion of the cleanup designs, and before the cleanup actions begin.

Prepare fact sheets to update community members on the plans and actions of the St. Juliens Creek Annex IRP and associated RAB. The Navy will develop fact sheets at RI/FS milestones and during the subsequent cleanups to enhance community knowledge and promote public participation. At a minimum, fact sheets will be issued:

- Upon completion of the RI process to summarize results and present a schedule of upcoming FS activities.
- At least two weeks prior to the public comment period on the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan to announce possible alternatives and the public comment period.
- Upon final selection of a remedial action, including any effects the remedy may have on the community.

Additional fact sheets will be prepared as site activities or other developments warrant it.

Fact sheets will provide the following information: site location, site history, actions performed, current status, site map, description of issues. Fact sheets will also list contact persons and addresses for the information repository and administrative record, where documents related to the Annex IRP are available for public access and copying.

The Navy will mail fact sheets to those on the mailing list and RAB members and place a copy of each fact sheet in the information repository at Major Hillard Library.

Maintain and update a mailing list. The Environmental Outreach Coordinator maintains and updates a mailing list for the Annex IRP. Fact sheets and public meeting information is sent to all parties on this list. Any interested citizens or groups will be added to the mailing list upon request.

Prepare news releases and hold news conferences as needed to provide timely, accurate information to the local, known media. Navy officials will prepare news releases and/or hold news conferences to report major site events and to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement. In particular, news releases may be issued:

- At the beginning of the RI/FSs sampling and analysis
- At the completion of the RI/FSs
- At the commencement of the public comment period on the alternatives identified in the RI/FS Report and Proposed Plan, and
- When final engineering designs are made.

The Navy will distribute news releases to local, known media, such as The Virginian-Pilot, The Chesapeake Post, and The Flagship, to name a few. On occasion, Navy officials may contact a local television or radio station to announce public meetings or to report on site events. The Navy will attempt to notify federal, state, and local officials in advance of releasing a major news item to the media.

The Environmental Outreach Coordinator will assess the need for any news conference based upon the level of interest shown both by the media and the public during the IRP process. Should such a briefing be necessary, the Environmental Outreach Coordinator will arrange the event, identify possible speakers and prepare them for media questions, and develop press kits.

Press releases will be distributed via the existing mailing list, public meetings, and the information repository. Addresses and telephone numbers of federal, state and local officials, community organizations and citizens groups, and the media are included in Appendix A.

Hold public meetings and provide a 30-day comment period to receive input from the community on major decisions regarding the Annex IRP. Navy officials will conduct public meetings as necessary in the Chesapeake community to solicit public comments from residents of nearby neighborhoods, such as Geneva Shores, Craddock, Brentwood, and Woodland Terrace.

The Navy plans to hold the first public meeting at the conclusion of the RI/FSs. In preparation for the meeting, the Navy will issue a Proposed Plan and publish a notice announcing a 30-day comment period in a major, local newspaper of general circulation. The notice will include a brief summary of the Proposed Plan and advertise the availability of the Final RI/FS Report and the Proposed Plan in the information repository.

The public meeting will be scheduled at a time to encourage the greatest possible participation and will focus on soliciting comments from the public. The meeting will be publicized at the opening of the public comment period and will be held during the 30 days.

During the public meeting, Navy officials will discuss the findings of the RI/FS Report, the various cleanup alternatives, the Navy's preferred cleanup/treatment alternative, and the rationale for the choice. A court reporter/stenographer will prepare a transcript of the public meeting. The transcript will be made available to the public and will become part of the administrative record. Also, the transcript will be placed in the information repository within two weeks of the public meeting.

Community members also may submit written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. The public comment period can be extended an additional 30 days if requested by the public.

Prepare a Responsiveness Summary. At the conclusion of the public comment period for the Proposed Plan, a Responsiveness Summary will be prepared to aid the Navy in reaching a decision about the remedial alternative. The summary will inform Navy decision-makers about community preferences with respect to specific remedial alternatives, as well as general community concerns. It also provides the public with documentation of citizen concerns and Navy responsiveness to those concerns. The

Navy then will issue a Record of Decision explaining the cleanup alternatives to be used at the Annex sites.

The Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary will be available for public review in the information repository prior to the start of the cleanup action. The Navy will publish a notice of the availability of the Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary in a major, local newspaper.

Establish and maintain an information repository to hold documents and general information about all phases of the IR process for public review. Navy officials have established an information repository for documents related to the Annex IRP at Major Hillard Library, 949 George Washington Highway, N., Chesapeake. Documents in the information repository are available for public inspection during normal library hours. Appendix B lists the hours of operation and a contact person.

The information repository will include the Community Relations Plan, site reports, technical summaries, press releases, fact sheets, transcripts, RAB information, and general Superfund literature. A summary index of documents placed in the repository to date can be found in Appendix F. Publicity regarding the repository is included in each press release.

The Environmental Outreach Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the information repository and ensuring that documents are added to the information file as work continues at the Annex sites.

Establish an administrative record file at or near the facility and publish notification. The Navy has established an administrative record file for St. Juliens Creek Annex at Chesapeake Central Library, 298 Cedar Road, Chesapeake. Available for public review, the file contains all information used by the Navy to make its decision on the selection of a response action (long-term cleanup) for the Annex sites. Copies of the administrative record documents are included in the information repository. See Appendix B.

Prepare and Revise the Community Relations Plan (CRP). The Navy prepared this CRP based on the concerns and information needs identified during community interviews held in February 2000, as well as other sources identified previously. The Navy intends to implement the techniques outlined in this CRP, as appropriate. Navy officials will review the CRP during the course of Annex site activities with regard to changing community concerns and/or information needs as they become known. In particular, the Navy will review the CRP after the Record of Decision has been written prior to the start of remedial design activities and revise the document, if necessary.

The Revised CRP will assess the success of the community relations program to date and outline community relations activities more appropriate to the remedial design and remedial action phases. The Navy may conduct additional community interviews at this time. During its review, Navy officials will:

- Update facts and verify information in the CRP.
- Assess the community relations program to date and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken during the remedial design/remedial action.
- Develop a strategy to prepare the affected communities for future roles during the remedial

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

I. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Charles S. Robb
SR-154 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4603
(202) 224-4024
(202) 224-8689 (FAX)

U.S. Senator John W. Warner
SR-225 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4601
(202) 224-2023
(202) 224-6295 (FAX)

U.S. Congressman Norman Sisisky
4th District
2371 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-4604
(202) 225-6365
(202) 226-1170 (FAX)

District Offices

Office of Senator Charles S. Robb
Dominion Tower, Suite 107
999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 441-3124
(757) 441-3133 (FAX)

Office of Senator John W. Warner
4900 World Trade Center
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 441-3079
(757) 441-6250 (FAX)

Office of Congressman Norman Sisisky
204 Bristol Square One
309 County Street, Suite 204
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704
(757) 393-2068
(757) 399-1997 (FAX)

II. State Elected Officials

The Honorable James S. Gilmore, III
Office of the Governor
State Capitol, 3rd Floor
Capitol Square
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2211
(804) 371-6351 (FAX)

Senator Yvonne B. Miller
5th District
2816 Gate House Road
Norfolk, Virginia 23504
(757) 627-4212
(757) 640-1530
(757) 627-7203 (FAX)

II. State Elected Officials (continued)

Senator Frederick M. Quayle 13 District 3808 Poplar Hill Road, Suite A Chesapeake, Virginia 23321	(757) 483-9173 (757) 483-4379 (757) 483-3924 (FAX)
Senator Randy Forbes 14th District 524 Johnstown Road Chesapeake, Virginia 23322	(757) 547-7177 (804) 698-7514 (NO FAX)
Senator L. Louise Lucas 18th District 1120 Lakeview Drive Portsmouth, Virginia 23701	(757) 487-5705 (757) 487-3870 (NO FAX)
Assemblyman Chris Jones 76th District P.O. Box 5058 Suffolk, Virginia 23435-0058	(757) 483-6966 (757) 483-6242 (757) 483-0722 (FAX)
Assemblyman Lionell Spruill, Sr. 77th District P.O. Box 5403 Chesapeake, Virginia 23324	(757) 545-2573 (757) 543-1988 (NO FAX)
Assemblyman Johnny Joannou 79th District 709 Court Road Portsmouth, Virginia 23704	(757) 399-1700 (757) 397-6624 (FAX)
Assemblyman Kenneth R. Melvin 80th District 355 Crawford Parkway, Suite 700 Portsmouth, Virginia 23705	(757) 399-2555 (757) 399-6870 (FAX)
Assemblyman Jerrauld C. Jones 89th Distict 125 St. Paul's Boulevard, Suite 300 Norfolk, Virginia 23510	(757) 627-6568 (757) 626-3910 (FAX)
Assemblyman William P. Robinson, Jr. 90th District 256 West Freemason Street Norfolk, Virginia 23510	(757) 622-4686 (757) 622-4779 (FAX)

III. Local Elected and Appointed Officials

City of Chesapeake Elected Officials

City of Chesapeake
City Hall
P.O. Box 15225
306 Cedar Road
Chesapeake, Virginia 23328-5225

(757) 382-6345

Council Members

Mayor
Dr. William E. Ward

(757) 382-6974
(757) 283-6678 (FAX)

Vice Mayor
Dalton S. Edge, Vice Mayor

(757) 382-6956

Council

John A. Cosgrove	(757) 382-6946
Dr. John M. de Triquet	(757) 382-6951
Dr. Alan P. Krasnoff	(757) 382-6948
Dwight M. Parker	(757) 382-6949
Patricia Willis	(757) 547-0237
S.Z. "Debbie" Ritter	(757) 382-6950
Gene A. Waters	(757) 382-6952

City of Chesapeake Appointed Officials

City Manager
John L. Pazour

(757) 382-6166

City Attorney
Ronald S. Hallman

(757) 382-6586

City Clerk
Dolores A. Moore

(757) 382-6151

Real Estate Assessor
Laurence Street

(757) 382-6235

III. Local Elected and Appointed Officials (continued)

Chesapeake Planning Commission

City of Chesapeake
Department of Planning
P.O. Box 15225
Chesapeake, Virginia 23328-5225

(757) 382-6176
(757) 382-8356 (FAX)

Members
Frankie W. Carroll, Chairman
Thomas T. Winborne, Vice Chairman
Larry W. Radford, Secretary
Clifton D. Cabarras
Bryan L. Collins
Sanny S. Davenport
Rodney L. Foster
Edward L. Hall
Gladys A. Wilfore

IV. Agency Representatives

U.S. Department of the Navy

Naval Station Norfolk-St. Juliens Creek Annex

John Ballinger
Environmental Outreach Coordinator
Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic
Regional Environmental Group Oceana
1003 "D" Avenue, Building 830
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23460-2273

(757) 433-3443

Tim Reisch, Remedial Project Manager
Atlantic Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Attn: Code 18225
1510 Gilbert Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2699

(757) 322-4758

Jeff Harlow, St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Coordinator
Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA)
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
Code: 09217
Attn: Mr. Jeff Harlow
Building 31-B
Yorktown, VA 23699-0160

(757) 887-4775

IV. Agency Representatives (continued)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 3

Todd Richardson
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 3
3HS13
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

(215) 814-5264
richardson.todd@epa.gov

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Paul Kohler
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main Street, Richmond, Va. 23219
P.O. Box 10009, Richmond, Va. 23240
toll-free in Virginia,

(804) 698-4000
1-800-592-5482
(Virginia toll free)

V. Community Organizations and Citizens Groups

The Elizabeth River Project
801 Boush Street, Suite 204
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

(757) 625-3648
(757) 625-4435 (FAX)

Geneva Shores Civic League

St. Juliens Citizen's Committee

Chesapeake Environmental Improvement Council

VI. Media

Newspapers

The Virginian-Pilot (Daily)
P.O. Box 449
150 W. Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23510-2018

(757) 446-2097
(757) 466-2798 (ADS)
(757) 222-5453 (FAX)

Contacts: Joe Antle, Advertising Director
Scott Harper, Environmental News

Daily Press (Daily)
Tribune, Co.
P.O. Box 746
Newport News, Virginia 23607

(757) 247-4600
(757) 245-8618 (FAX)

Contact: Bob Evans, News, Feature Editor

VI. Media (continued)

The Chesapeake Post (Weekly, Friday)
Byerly Publications
1024 N. Battlefield Boulevard
P.O. Box 1327
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320-4700

(757) 547-4571
(757) 548-0390 (FAX)

Contact: Victoria Hecht

Newspapers

The Chesapeake Clipper (Biweekly)
921 N. Battlefield Boulevard
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

(757) 547-9761
(757) 436-2798 (FAX)

Contact: Kerry W. Sipe

The Flagship (Weekly, Serving Naval Base Norfolk)
ComNavBase PAO
1530 Gilbert Street, Suite 2200
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2797

(757) 322-2860
(757) 444-3029 (FAX)

Contacts: Sandra V. Ramirez, Editor
Susan Kelly-Gilbert, General Manager

Soundings (Weekly, Wednesday, Serving Navy bases in Hampton Roads)
Military Newspapers of Virginia
2509 Walmer Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23513

(804) 857-1212
(804) 853-1634 (FAX)

Contact: M. Taylor

Virginia Beach Sun
P.O. Box 1327
Chesapeake, VA 23320

(757) 486-3430
(757) 548-0390 (FAX)

Contact: Victoria Hecht

The Beacon (division of Virginia-Pilot)
4565 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Virginia Beach, VA 23462

(757) 222-5100
(757) 222-5135 (FAX)

Contact: Deborah Markham
(2 weeks lead – daytime phone number)

VI. Media (continued)

Radio

WAFX-FM 106.9 (Classic Rock)
870 Greenbrier Circle, Suite 399
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320
(757) 366-9900
(757) 366-0022 (FAX)

Contacts: Mike Beck, Program Director
Barry Haugh, General Sales Manager

WCMS-FM 100.5/AM 1050 (Country)
900 Commonwealth Place
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23464
(757) 424-1050
(757) 424-3479 (FAX)

Contacts: John Crenshaw, Program Director
Cindy Ferguson, General Sales Manager

WFOG-FM 92.9 (Soft Adult Contemporary)
5589 Greenwich Road
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
(757) 671-1000
(757) 671-1010 (FAX)

Contacts: Mike Smith, Program Director
Everett DeCarlo, General Sales Manager

WGH-FM 97.3 (Country)
5589 Greenwich Road
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
(757) 671-1000
(757) 671-1010 (FAX)

Contacts: Randy Brooks, Program Director
Everett DeCarlo, General Sales Manager

WHRO-FM 90.3 (Classical; public broadcasting)
5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, Virginia 23508
(757) 889-9400

WJCD-FM 105.3 (New Adult Contemporary)
1003 Norfolk Square
Norfolk, Virginia 23502
(757) 466-0009
(757) 466-7043 (FAX)

Contacts: Toni Bailey Jones, Promotions Director; Linda McCullough, General Sales Manager

VI. Media (continued)

Radio

WKGM
P.O. Box 339
Highway 655
Smithfield, Virginia 23430

(757) 622-9546
(757) 365-0412 (FAX)

Contact: Bobby Scallings
(2 weeks advance)

WKOC-FM 93.7 (Alternative Rock)
500 Dominion Tower, 999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

(757) 640-8500
(757) 640-8552 (FAX)

Contacts: Holly Williams, Program Director
Nadine Paniccia, General Sales Manager

WKSV-FM – WCPK – WGPL - WPCE
645 Church Street
Suite 400
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23510

(757) 622-4600
(757) 624-6515 (FAX)

Contact: Public Service
(2 weeks advance)

WNIS-AM 790 (News, Talk, Information)
500 Dominion Tower, 999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

(757) 640-8500
(757) 640-8552 (FAX)

Contacts: Tony Macrini, Program Director
Juli Zobel, General Sales Manager

WNOR-AM 1230 (Album-Oriented Rock)
WNOR-FM 98.7 (same)
870 Greenbrier Circle
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

(757) 366-9906
(757) 366-9900
(757) 366-9870 (FAX)

Contacts: Harvey Kojan, Program Director
Jacqueline Scherillereff, General Sales Manager

VI. Media (continued)

Radio

WNVZ-FM 104.5 (Top 40)
236 Clearfield Avenue, Suite 206
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
(757) 497-2000
(757) 456-5458 (FAX)

Contacts: Don London, Program Director
Allison Berry, General Sales Manager

WPMH-AM 1010 (Christian Music)
2202 Jolliss Road
Chesapeake, Virginia 23321
(757) 488-1010

Contact: Les Litchfield, General Manager

WTAR-AM 790 (News, Talk, Information)
500 Dominion Tower, 999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 640-8500
(757) 640-8552 (FAX)

Contacts: Tony Macrini, Program Director
Juli Zobel, General Sales Manager

Television

WAVY-TV 10 (NBC)
300 Wavy Street
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704
(757) 393-1010
(757) 396-6151 (FAX)

Contacts: Judy Triska, Advertising
Doug Davis, Local Sales Manager

WCTV-23 (City of Chesapeake)
(757) 547-1748

WGNT-TV 27 (United Paramount Network)
1318 Spratley Street
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704
(757) 393-2501
(757) 399-3303 (FAX)

Contacts: Kristin Borsky, Program Director
Kevin Tucker, Locals Sales Manager

WHRO-TV 15 (PBS)
5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, Virginia 23508
(804) 489-9400
(804) 489-0007 (FAX)

VI. Media (continued)

Television

WPEN-TV 51 (Independent)
P.O. Box 549
Hampton, Virginia 23669
(757) 722-9736
(757) 726-0196 (FAX)

Contact: Eric Kidwell, Program Manager/ Advertising

WPXV-TV 49 (PAXTV)
230 Clearfield Avenue, #104
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
(757) 490-1249
(757) 499-1679 (FAX)

Contact: Richard Bowen, Local Sales Manager

WTKR-TV 3 (CBS)
720 Boush Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 446-1000
(757) 446-1385 (FAX)

Contact: John Turver, Local Sales Manager
Charles Johnston, Creative Services Director

WTVZ-TV 33 (Commercial TV)
900 Granby Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 622-3333
(757) 627-4003 (FAX)

Contacts: Mark Hudgins, Program Director
Cutch Armstrong, Advertising

WVBT-TV 43 (Fox)
243 Wythe Street
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704
(757) 393-4343
(757) 393-7615 (FAX)

Contacts: Shirley McElwee, Programming
Ken Suddith, Local Sales Manager

WVEC-TV 13 (ABC)
613 Woodis Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 625-1313
(757) 628-6220 (FAX)

Contacts: Deb Shollenberger, Program Manager
Xavier Lancaster, Local Sales Manager

VI. **Media** (continued)

Television

Cox Communications (Cable TV) (757) 497-1071
225 Clearfield Avenue
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462

Contact: Franklin Bowers, General Manager

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY SURVEY

1. How sensitive are you to environmental issues on a scale from 1 to 5? (1 = not sensitive, 5 = very sensitive) What do you feel is the most important environmental issue affecting the community?

2. Do you feel you have an understanding of the history and operations at the Annex?

3. Do you approve of the way that federal and state agencies handle environmental issues in the community? Please explain.

4. How well is the base handling environmental issues?

5. Do you know of any current environmental concerns about the Annex?

6. Are you aware of the St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program? What is your understanding and opinion of this program?

7. Do you have confidence in the credibility and ability of the Navy and its contractors to meet the objectives of the Annex's Installation Restoration Program?

8. Have you been impacted in any way by previous disposal practices at the Annex?

9. As a homeowner or businessperson, do you believe that previous disposal practices at the Annex have or will have any economic impacts on the community?

10. Have you had contact with base officials regarding environmental issues/cleanups at the Annex? How would you rate the responsiveness of these officials to your concerns? (1 = not concerned or helpful, 5 = very concerned and helpful)

11. Do you feel the local newspaper is a reliable source of information about environmental issues at the Annex?

12. Have you seen newspaper advertisement for public meetings concerning the St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program?

13. Do you feel the local media provides adequate coverage of local environmental issues? Does this coverage reflect the community attitude toward these issues?

14. How can the Navy best keep you informed of environmental programs and initiatives at the Annex?

15. Would you like to be involved in future St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program activities? If yes, please provide your name and address.

16. Please list any community groups or individual citizens that may be interested in receiving information about the St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program and other environmental programs.

Thank you for participating in this survey!

Additional Comments:

APPENDIX C

RESTORATON ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Navy Co-Chair

Jeff Harlow, St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Coordinator (757) 887-4775
Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA)
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
Code: 09217
Attn: Mr. Jeff Harlow
Building 31-B
Yorktown, VA 23699-0160

Community Co-Chair

Geneva Shores Civic League President

Community Members

Civil servant (ancestors lived NNW of St. Juliens Creek) Interested in Archeological sites and Genealogy
Resident Geneva Shores
Resident Geneva Shores
Resident Geneva Shores
Tenant Employee (SPWAR)
Tenant Employee (SPWAR)
Resident Cradock
Representative Elizabeth River Project

Federal and State Officials

Mr. Paul Kohler
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Mr. Todd Richardson
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Navy Personnel

Mr. John Ballinger, Regional Environmental Outreach Coordinator
Mr. Jeff Harlow, Regional IR Coordinator
Navy Regional Environment Group

Navy Personnel (continued)
Ms. Terri Davis
JOC (AW) Scott Mohr
Naval Station, Norfolk

Mr. Tim Reisch, LANTDIV Project Manager
Naval Facilities Engineering Command

APPENDIX D

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD TO DATE

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

Date	Type of Activity/Information	PAGE
December 7, 1999	Restoration Advisory Board Meeting • Announcement • Agenda • Meeting Minutes	 D-2 D-3 D-4
March 9, 2000	Restoration Advisory Board Meeting • Agenda	 D-8

NOTICE OF COMMANDER, NAVY REGION, MID-ATLANTIC
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING FOR ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX

Commander, Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic will hold a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting at Holiday Inn Olde Towne Portsmouth, 8 Crawford Pkwy., Portsmouth on December 7, 1999 from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

The Public is Invited to Attend

The St. Juliens Creek Annex RAB will meet to discuss environmental issues and inform the local community about base cleanup activities. At this first meeting, we will be accepting applications for RAB membership. This is your opportunity to participate in the process by providing direct input about base cleanup activities.

Commander, Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic also has RAB meetings for the following Naval facilities: Naval Station Norfolk; Naval Air Station Oceana; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek and Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown/Cheatham Annex. If you would like to receive additional information concerning St. Juliens Creek Annex or any of the other Navy activities please contact Mr. John Ballinger, Environmental Outreach Coordinator at (757) 433-3443.

DRAFT

SAINT JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING

December 7, 1999

7:00	Introduction	John Ballinger Environmental Outreach
7:05	Welcome	Captain A. H. Barber III Naval Station Norfolk
7:10	• Installation Restoration Program Overview	Tim Reisch LANTDIV Environmental
	• Overview of Sites	
	• "What is a RAB"/RAB Membership Opportunities/ Responsibilities/Selection Process	Jeff Harlow Regional IR Coordinator
7:50	Break/Refreshments	
8:10	Questions/Comments	Community
8:30	Closing remarks	Tim Reisch LANTDIV Project Manager
8:35	Schedule next meeting	John Ballinger Environmental Outreach
8:40	Applications/ Adjourn	John Ballinger Environmental Outreach

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
MEETING MINUTES
DECEMBER 7, 1999

Naval Station, Norfolk held a Restoration Advisory Board meeting for the St. Juliens Creek Annex on Tuesday, December 7, 1999 at the Holiday Inn Portsmouth Olde Towne. The meeting commenced at 7:10 p.m.

Welcome and Introductions:
Mr. John Ballinger, the Regional Environmental Outreach Coordinator, greeted those in attendance and welcomed the attendees to the "kick-off" Restoration Advisory Board ((RAB) for St. Juliens Creek Annex.

Mr. Ballinger introduced Naval Station, Norfolk's Commanding Officer, Capt. A. H. Barber. Capt. Barber thanked those in attendance for coming and showing interest in the facility. Capt. Barber briefly told the group how the Navy's regional organization has changed in the past few years, leaving the Annex as a non-contiguous property to Naval Station, Norfolk; therefore, as the Commanding Officer of Naval Station he is also the Commanding Officer of St. Juliens Creek Annex. He discussed the long history of the Annex as a naval facility and mentioned many of the operations conducted at the facility to support the Navy's efforts in the wars and conflicts fought this century. Capt. Barber discussed the current role of the facility as supporting administrative offices, warehouses/light industrial operations, a radar testing range for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), and scrap/salvage operations of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). He mentioned that many of the excess structures on the facility are being demolished, as the aging infrastructure is no longer cost effective to continue operations. Capt. Barber discussed that the re-use and future of the property has not be fully determined; however, he stated that the Navy is not looking to excess the property and is maintaining routine operations at the Annex. Capt. Barber mentioned that private organizations and/or municipalities may be developing a non-solicited land use proposal, he stressed that Navy has not participated in the development of this planning. Capt. Barber discussed that if the proposal included and met the future needs of the Navy, these options would most likely be considered by the Navy. He said that the Navy would maintain ownership of the property under any re-development plan. Capt. Barber closed by asking those interested in environmental issues to be involved in the RAB ask questions of his environmental staff and ask him any questions related to future land use or general Navy issues.

Question & Answer Summary:
Capt. Barber addressed several questions regarding the future land use of the facility, several of which involved "rumored" future land use or operations proposed for the Annex, including a barge repair facility. Capt. Barber responded that the Navy has not seen or reviewed any the private land use development plans; however, he emphasized that the Navy does not want to create any conflicts with the surrounding community and that the community would be involved in any future decisions regarding any redevelopment of the Annex. He also stated that the Navy would not allow any operation which could create environmental problems. The Navy is conducting investigations to cleanup areas from past, previously accepted, operations; the Navy is not looking to create new areas for later cleanup.

Mr. Ballinger thanked Capt. Barber for his comments and asked those in attendance to introduce themselves, their interest in the Annex, and how they were notified of the RAB meeting.

RAB ATTENDEES

Name	Organization/Affiliation
Capt. A. H. Barber, USN	Commanding Officer, Naval Station, Norfolk
Mr. John Ballinger	Navy Regional Environment Group
Mr. Jeff Harlow	Navy Regional Environment Group
Ms. Terri Davis	Naval Station, Norfolk
JOC (AW) Scott Mohr	Naval Station, Norfolk
Mr. Tim Reisch	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Mr. Steve Mihalko	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Mr. Frank Fender	SPAWAR (work location on St. Juliens Creek Annex)
Mr. Kevin Lew	SPAWAR (work location on St. Juliens Creek Annex)
Mr. Jesse H. Overton, Jr	St. Juliens Citizen's Committee
Mr. Bob Mann	President, Geneva Shores Civic League
Mr. Marty Costello	Local Resident
Mr. Ed Boomhower	Local Resident
Mr. Dave Tugwell, Jr	Local Resident
Ms. Cathie Tugell	Local Resident
Ms. Jennifer McCarthy	Elizabeth River Project
Mr. Pete Gorrell	Local Resident
Mr. Fred Foster	Local Resident

RAB Presentation Summary:

Mr. Ballinger introduced Mr. Tim Reisch from the Naval Facilities Engineering Command as the Navy's Project Manager responsible for the investigation and cleanup of the sites on the Annex. Mr. Reisch explained that he is the Remedial Project Manager assigned to manage the St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program, the cleanup of contamination caused by previously waste disposal practices and operations. Mr. Reisch began by discussing the purpose of the evenings meeting as the forum to exchange information regarding the Navy's cleanup program at the Annex and seek community involvement in assisting the Navy and the regulators, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Virginia Department or Environmental Quality (VDEQ), in making cleanup decisions.

Mr. Reisch explained that some regulatory and historical background would assist to understand the purpose of the St. Juliens Creek Annex Installation Restoration Program. He briefly outlined the development of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Mr. Reisch explained the RCRA deals with the disposal and management of wastes generated today, and that CERCLA pertains to former waste disposal sites that were used or operated prior to environmental regulation. He discussed how the Navy has developed its cleanup program into the current Installation Restoration Program which consistent with the procedures and processes in CERCLA.

Mr. Reisch provided the historical usage of the Annex since it began use as a naval facility in 1849 as an ordnance magazine. Over the years the Annex has grown as its mission expanded to include various ordnance related processes and storage. Currently the facility is used as administrative and light industrial and is a non-contiguous property of Naval Station, Norfolk.

Mr. Reisch explained how the sites in the Installation Restoration Program were identified for investigation. He explained that several basewide environmental assessments have been conducted at St. Juliens Creek Annex to determine known and potential areas of contamination for investigation. These

assessments were accomplished by reviewing available relevant documents, interviewing facility workers, and visual site inspections; however, no environmental sampling was conducted during these assessments. These assessments identified 20 areas for some sort of investigation to confirm or deny the release of any wastes at these locations, the Navy later added a site – bringing the total of sites to 21. Four of the 21 sites have been cleaned-up; contaminated soil was excavated and disposed on off-site during the construction of a new facility in the early 1990s. The Navy conducted an investigation at the remaining sites gather data to assess and prioritize the cleanup of these remaining. Currently, the Navy has on-going remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS) at 5 sites. These investigations will contain sampling results, evaluation of these data, and recommend potential remedial actions, if required. Mr. Reisch explained that the Navy has a lot of work planned at the facility this year; the RAB will participate in developing investigation work plans and reviewing results of those investigations.

Mr. Reisch introduced Mr. Jeff Harlow to discuss the community participation aspect of the Navy's cleanup program. Mr. Harlow is the Activity Coordinator for St. Juliens Creek, he serves as the liaison between the Naval Station, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and the various cleanup program's contractors to ensure the station's concerns are known and prioritized in the cleanup process. Mr. Harlow explained that there are different methods by which the community is kept informed and involved in the cleanup process. He said that the RAB is the best format to provide and exchange information between the Navy and the community. Mr. Harlow further explained the purpose of the RAB as forum to provide various stakeholders the opportunity to participate in the cleanup process and make their views know to those making the cleanup decisions, and who are normally members of RABs. The RAB selection process was briefly discussed; however, due to the number of responses, the Navy would like to have everyone that expresses interest as a member. He explained that the being a member can be involved and will require some informal training to explain the cleanup process and the technical disciples are used to develop cleanup recommendations based on the investigation data. Therefore, the Navy asks members to commit themselves to a two-year term, or longer, to limit the amount of flux in the review process. Mr. Harlow then discussed the availability of investigation documents in the Administrative Record and in the Information Repository. He said that the Navy is preparing a Community Relations Plan which will outline how the community will be kept informed of cleanup activities.

Summary of Questions and Answers

Following a break, Mr. Ballinger asked if those in attendance had any questions.

Several questions arose regarding the types of sites that are located on the Annex.
Mr. Reisch explained that there are four sites are former landfills, or dumps, all operated before current environmental regulation. The three currently under investigation are the larger of these areas. The fourth "landfill" is less that 1 acre and was operated in the early 1920s, it will be assessed to determined if additional investigation is warranted. The Burning Grounds and the Small Arms Pit, both under investigation, are areas were waste ordnance materials (i.e. black power) and small items (i.e. primers) were disposed, the residuals were taken to one to the landfills. The remaining "sites" are small and were identified during previous facility assessments that did not include any sampling data. These areas include areas of past spills or locations where waste was improperly disposed of in the years before environmental regulations were in place.

Questions were raised regarding potential contamination along the waterfront, and how was that area going to be investigated.
Mr. Reisch explained that one of the sites is an old pier area where ordanace was thought to have been dropped during ship loading/unloading. Qualified divers who detected metallic objects buried deep in the sediments have surveyed this area; however, these objects could not be identified. He stated that area

would be further evaluated. He also said that the as the Navy investigates sites to determine not only the nature of any contamination, but also the extent of that contamination. Therefore the investigation process can take years for complex sites, as the process is iterative requiring multiple rounds of sampling to determine where contamination is migrating. If the contamination from the known sites is shown by data to be in the river, the Navy will conduct sampling to determine the extent of this contamination. He stated that the EPA had conducted sampling along the river, St. Juliens Creek, and in Blows Creek to score the facility for possible listing to the National Priorities List (NPL) – the Navy will use this data to assist in the investigation of the sites.

Several questions regarding the NPL process were asked.
Mr. Harlow explained that the NPL is the EPA's list of industrial sites (both federal and commercial) which warrant further investigation to assess the nature and extent of public health and environmental risk. The EPA scores all industrial sites requiring cleanup using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The HRS scores air, water, and land contamination. Those facilities whose score exceeds 28.5 (out of a total of 100 points) are eligible to be proposed for the NPL. At federal facilities, the score is cumulative for all of the sites located on an installation. The Navy has not been informed that the Annex will be listed, but anticipates the Annex to be proposed the next time the EPA makes an announcement- possibly early in 2000.

Mr. Reisch explained that after a facility is listed, the EPA and the Navy negotiate a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) which defines how the various sites will be investigated; the FFA also provides schedules for document review and stipulates penalties for not meeting these schedules. He explained that the Navy would continue the current cleanup schedule, which is programmed out to plan budgets for many years regardless of the NPL status. He stated that NPL status would allow the EPA to assign the Annex to members of their technical support staff to assist in document review and data interpretation; this should assist in quicker document reviews. He also explained that funding is programmed to cleanup sites in priority order; however, oftentimes budgets change due to various circumstances which may change the amount of work that can be preformed in a year. Because NPL sites have negotiated FFAs which required the Navy and EPA to meet various schedules, NPL activities receive priority in these instances.

Questions regarding any investigation of St. Juliens Creek were raised.
Mr. Reisch explained that the Navy has conducted several rounds of sampling in the Creek near potential discharge points from nearby sites and locations upstream and downstream to determine if there is a contamination gradient from one of the sites being investigated; this will reported in the upcoming investigation document. It was discussed that the build up of sediments in the Creek was attributed to the demolition of a former train-trolley bridge that supported a rail line across the Annex to downtown. When the bridge was demolished, it was dropped into the Creek. Over the years, this structure has impeded the tidal flow and the river sediments have built up to a point where access to the river through the Creek is severely limited. The representatives from the Navy understood the situation, but stated that the issues is not related to an environmental concern, in regards to the Annex, and therefore beyond the scope of the Annex's cleanup program.

Mr. Ballinger asked that those interested in becoming RAB members complete an application form, or take one and return it to him by mail. He again thanked every one of coming and Mr. Reisch and Mr. Harlow for their presentations and answering the group's questions.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:15.

AGENDA

PUBLIC MEETING
&
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

For the
Installation Restoration Program (IRP)
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Chesapeake, Virginia

SPAWAR Conference Room, Building 178
St. Juliens Creek Annex
Thursday, March 9, 2000, 6:30 PM

PUBLIC MEETING

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION	John Ballinger Community Outreach Coordinator
EPA PRESENTATION NPL Listing and HRS Scoring Process	Bill Hudson & Kevin Wood

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION	John Ballinger & Jeff Harlow Regional Environmental Group
RABs THE NAVY & THE COMMUNITY, WHAT'S INVOLVED	Barry Moss NWS Yorktown, RAB Community Co-Chair
MEMBERSHIP & COMMUNITY	Jeff Harlow Regional Environmental Group
RAB MISSION & PROCEDURES	Jeff Harlow Regional Environmental Group
ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX SITES Site Locations and Descriptions (Schedule Tour of Facility)	Tim Reisch Naval Facilities Engineering Command
FUTURE RAB TOPICS Determine Needs of the RAB and Prioritize Topics	Jeff Harlow Regional Environmental Group

COMMENTS – SCHEDULE FUTURE MEETINGS:

CLOSING REMARKS & ADJOURN

APPENDIX E

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS/HEARINGS

APPENDIX E

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS/HEARINGS

Information Repository:

Major Hillard Library (757) 382-3600
824 Old George Washington Highway, N.
Chesapeake, Virginia 23323-2214

Contact: Paula Alston, Library Manager

Hours:		
	Mon. through Thurs.	9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
	Fri. and Sat.	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
	Sun.	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

Administrative Record File:

Chesapeake Central Library (757) 382-6461
298 Cedar Road
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

Contact: Chuck Anderson

Hours:		
	Mon. through Thurs.	9 a.m. – 9 p.m.
	Fri. and Sat.	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
	Sun.	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

Public Meetings:

Holiday Inn-Olde Towne Portsmouth (757) 393-2573
8 Crawford Parkway
Portsmouth, Virginia 23704

SPAWAR Conference Room
Building 178
St. Juliens Creek Annex

APPENDIX F

INFORMATION REPOSITORY INDEX

Se	DocNo	Code	DocType	Date	Pages	Author	Author's Title	Author's Affiliation	Recipient	Recipient's Title	Recipient's Affiliation	Sites Addressec	Title or Subject
	71	03.01	LETTER	1/29/99	11-99	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	2, 3, 4, 5	LETTER DISCUSSING THE SITE VISIT BY THE BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (BTAG) ON 2 DECEMBER 1998 AND A COPY OF VDEQ AND U.S.EPA COMMENTS ON THE SUPLLEMENTAL FIELDWORK AND BACKGROUND STUDY
	2	03.01	LETTER	1/29/99	11-99	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	S WILCOX		VDEQ	2, 3, 4, 5	LETTER DISCUSSING THE SITE VISIT BY THE BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (BTAG) ON 2 DECEMBER 1998 AND A COPY OF VDEQ AND U.S.EPA COMMENTS ON THE SUPLLEMENTAL FIELDWORK AND BACKGROUND STUDY
	/3	03.01	LETTER	3/17/99	1-10	D C SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	2, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FOR LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	74	03.01	LETTER	3/17/99	1-10	D CSCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	3, 4	TRANSMITTAL LETTE FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENOUM FOR LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	75	03.01	LETTER	10/3/97	1-10	L J FRANCE	GEOLOGIST	CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE ANALYSTICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS FOR GROUNDWATER, SOIL, SEDIMENT AND SURFACE WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM SITES 2, 3, 4, 5 FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS)
	76	03.01	LETTER	5/9/97	1-10	D C SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	R M JACKSON			3, 4	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FIANL WORK PLAN FOR LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	77	03.01	LETTER	5/9/97	1-10	D C SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FIANL WORK PLAN FOR LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	78	05.01	LETTER	12/20/96	1-10	A E LUNSFORD (BY DIRECTION)		NEHC		COMMANDER	LANTDIV	3, 4,	LETTER AND MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE DRAFT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	79	05.01	LETTER	12/20/96	1-10	A E LUNSFORD (BY DIRECTION)		NEHC		COMMANDER	LANTDIV	2, 5	LETTER AND MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE DRAFT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	80	05.01	LETTER	1/7/97	1-10	A E LUNSFORD (BY DIRECTION)		NEHC		COMMANDER		3, 4	LETTER AND MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE WORK PLAN AND SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY, LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	81	05.01	LETTER	1/7/97	1-10	A E LUNSFORD (BY DIRECTION)		NEHC		COMMANDER	LANTDIV	2, 5,	LETTER AND MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE WORK PLAN AND SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY, LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	82	07.01	LETTER	3/24/97	1-10	K CHEUNG	ACTING CHIEF, ENV	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARM	E DAMERON		VDEQ		LETTER NOTIFYING THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRIGINIA THAT ATTACHMENT A OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEEMENT (DSMOA) HAS BEEN REVISED AND NOW INCLUDES ST. JULIENS CREEK
	83	07.01	LETTER	12/17/97	1-10	D HARRIS		VDEQ	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV		LETTER AND A COPY OF THE WORK PLAN SCHEDULE UNDER THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WORK PLAN
	84	07.01	LETTER	6/15/98	1-10	E DAMERON		VDEQ	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV		LETTER OF NOTIFICATION OF VDEQ PERSONNEL CHANGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEFENSE AND STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (DSMOA)
	1	01.01	LETTER	11/4/75	1-10	R W YOUNG	COMMANDING OFFI	NWS YORKTOWN		COMMANDER	FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT NORFOLK		LETTER DISCUSSING THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF AMMUNITION FUNCTIONS FOR ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX; REFERENCE PHONE CONVERSATION 10/24/75
	2	01.01	LETTER	3/15/76	11-99	C E JOHNSON	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND			NWS YORKTOWN		RECOMMENDATIONS AND SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE DECONTAMINATION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF EACH BUILDING OR GROUP OF BUILDINGS
	3	01.01	LETTER	12/21/76	1-10	C E JOHNSON	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND		COMMANDING OFFICE	NWS YORKTOWN		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR THE MAJOR CALIBER PROJECTILE LOADING FACILITY, BUILDING 89 AND BUILDING 267
	4	01.01	LETTER	7/19/77	1-10	J F WELLER	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND		COMMANDING OFFICE	NWS YORKTOWN		LETTER DISCUSSING THE DECONTAMINATION INSPECTION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT WITH ENCLOSURES FOR TESTING TNT, RDX, TETRYL AND EXPLOSIVE D
	5	01.01	LETTER	10/21/77	1-10	J W ALLEN	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND		COMMANDING OFFICE	NNSY		LETTER DISCUSSING THE DECONTAMINATION INSPECTION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT INCLUDING EXPLOSIVE PROCESSING BUILDING, THE BURNING GROUND AND OTHER BUILDING BEING DECONTAMINATED (PRIMARILY MAGAZINES)
	85	08.01	LETTER	12/23/98	1-10	K KEGLER	WC ENFORCEMENT	VDEQ	L ARCHIE-BARNES		NNSY		LETTER OF NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE REGARDING DEBRIS GENERATED DURING CLEANUP AFTER HURRICANE BONNIE BEING STORED ON SITE 4 (LANDFILL D) IN APPARENT VIOLOATION STATE SOLID WASTE LAW AND REGULATIONS
	86	08.01	LETTER	12/23/98	1-10	K KEGLER	WC ENFORCEMENT	VDEQ	L ARCHIE-BARNES		NNSY		LETTER OF NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE REGARDING DEBRIS GENERATED DURING CLEANUP AFTER HURRICANE BONNIE BEING STORED ON SITE 5 (BURNING GROUNDS) IN APPARENT VIOLOATION STATE SOLID WASTE LAW AND REGULATIONS
	87	08.01	LETTER	1/7/99	1-10	P M HOST (BY DIRECTION)		NNSY		COMMANDER	NAVAL BASE NORFOK		LETTER REDIRECTING THE NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE REGARDING DEBRIS GENERATED DURING CLEANUP AFTER HURRICANE BONNIE BEING STORED ON SITES 4 AND 5 (LANDFILL D AND BURNING GROUNDS) IN APPARENT VIOLOATION STATE SOLID WASTE LAW AND REGULATIONS
	88	01.12	REPORT	3/1/99	11-99			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV		*FINAL FIELD SAMPLING PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN: ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION*
	89	03.04	REPORT	3/1/93	100+	R P ASCHENBRENNER		BAKER ENVIRONMENTAL IN	G MCSMITH		LANTDIV	SWMU 13, SWI	LETTER AND DRAFT REPORT FOR THE SOIL TESTING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED AT THE MCON P-320 SITE IN ORDER TO CHARACTERIZE SOILS NEAR SWMU 13, SWMU 16, SWMU 20
	90	01.02	REPORT		11-99			A T KEARNEY INC			U.S. EPA REGION III		DRAFT PHASE II RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA) EPA ID NO. VA5 179999181
	91	01.05	REPORT	4/1/81	11-99			NEESA			LANTDIV		INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (NEESA 13-001)
	92	01.08	REPORT	1/1/65	11-99			U.S. NAVAL AMMUNITION D	DISTRIBUTION				INFORMATION MANUAL FOR THE U.S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, ST. JULIENS CREEK
	93	01.09	REPORT	1/25/99	1-10			TETRA TECH INC			U.S. EPA REGION III		SAMPLING PLAN FOR ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
	94	01.12	REPORT	3/27/96	11-99			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV		FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION REPORT
	95	01.12	REPORT	4/23/96	11-99			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV		FINAL RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION REPORT
	96	03.04	*REPORT*	3/12/93	100+			*BAKER ENVIRONMENTAL INC.*			*LANTDIV*		*FINAL SOIL TESTING REPORT FOR MCON P-320*
	97	03.04	REPORT	10/3/97	11-99			CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS			LANTDIV		DRAFT ANALYTICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS
	98	03.05	REPORT	5/7/97	100+			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV	3, 4	FINAL SUMMARY WORK PLAN REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	99	03.05	REPORT	5/9/97	100+			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV	2, 5	FINAL SUMMARY WORK PLAN REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	100	03.15	REPORT	3/1/99	11-99			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV	3, 4	FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	101	03.15	REPORT	3/1/99	11-99			CH2M HILL			LANTDIV	2, 5	FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	102	03.01	LETTER	7/31/98	1-10	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	D HARRIS		VDEQ	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL C AND LANDFILL D, AND THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B AND THE BURNING GROUNDS AND THE REVISED DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, RELATIVE RISK RANKING, SYSTEM
	103	03.01	LETTER	7/31/98	1-10	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	S WILCOX		VDEQ	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL C AND LANDFILL D, AND THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B AND THE BURNING GROUNDS AND THE REVISED DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, RELATIVE RISK RANKING, SYSTEM
	104	*03.01*	*LETTER*	*8/4/98*	*1-10*	*T A REISCH*		*LANTDIV*	*R THOMSON*		*U.S. EPA REGION III*	*2, 3, 4, 5*	*TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL C AND LANDFILL D, AND THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B AND THE BURNING GROUNDS*
ST	105	08.11	OTHER	2/3/00	1-10			U.S.EPA REGION III			DISTRIBUTION		U.S.EPA ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS, SITES ADDED AND THREE PROPOSED TO U.S.EPA HAZARDOUS SITE LIST
ST	106	09.11	OTHER	2/5/00	1-10	S HARPER	STAFF WRITER	VIRGINIAN PILOT NEWSPAPER			DISTRIBUTION		NEWSPAPER ARTICLE 'NAVY SITES MAY JOIN SUPERFUND CLEANUP LIST" FROM THE VIRGINIAN PILOT
	6	01.01	LETTER	6/26/80	1-10	J P COLLINS	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER		COMMANDER	LANTDIV		LETTER DISCUSSING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTANTS (NACIP) STUDY AND THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY-EFD RECORDS REVIEW
	7	01.01	LETTER	6/27/80	1-10	J P COLLINS	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER		COMMANDER	NNSY		LETTER DISCUSSING THE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (IAS) UNDER THE NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTANTS (NACIP) PROGRAM
	8	01.01	OTHER	7/20/80	1-10			NEESA			NNSY		NAVY MESSAGE NOTIFYING THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD THAT THE ON-SITE INVESTIGATION UNDER THE NACIP PROGRAM HAS BEEN RESCHEDULE FROM 7-11 JULY 1980 TO 28 JULY-1 AUGUST 1980
	9	01.01	LETTER	12/10/80	1-10	J P COLLINS	BY DIRECTION COM	NEESA	DISTRIBUTION				TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTATNS: INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY AT ST. JULIENS' CREEK ANNEX, NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD
	10	01.01	LETTER	12/31/80	1-10	W ELWANG JR.	BY DIRECTION COM	LANTDIV		OIC	NEESA		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY
	11	*01.01*	*LETTER*	*3/30/81*	*1-10*	*K KISSLER*	*HEAD, ANALYTICAL*	*U.S. EPA*	*J SMITH*		*U.S. EPA REGION III*		*TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND A COPY OF THE REPORT ON KEPONE WIPE SAMES FROM THE NAVY WAREHOUSE, BUILDING 198-Y*
	12	01.01	LETTER	4/10/81	1-10	S WASSERSUG	DIRECTOR AIR AND	U.S. EPA REGION III	F ENDEBROCK	COMMANDER	NNSY		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESULTS FOR THE KEPONE SAMPLES COLLECTED ON 26-27 MARCH 1981 AT BUILDING 198-Y IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECONTAMINATION AGREEMENT OF 12 FEBRUARY 1981
	13	01.01	LETTER	9/2/81	1-10	D SPIEGELBERG	BY DIRECTION	NEESA	DISTRIBUTION				TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE FINAL INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY
	14	01.01	LETTER	10/5/81	1-10	J R BAILEY	BY DIRECTION COM	LANTDIV		COMMANDER	NNSY		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (IAS) OF THE NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTANTS (NACIP) PROGRAM
	15	01.01	OTHER	10/13/81	1-10	J R BAILEY	ENVIRONMENTAL	LANTDIV	CODE 09P		LANTDIV		MEMORANDUM TO CODE 09P DISCUSSING THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (IAS) FOR THE NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTANTS (NACIP) PROGRAM
	16	01.01	LETTER	11/9/81	1-10	R H KERLEY	BY DIRECTION, COM	NNSY		COMMANDER	LANTDIV		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (IAS) FOR THE NAVY ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF INSTALLATION POLLUTANTS (NACIP) PROGRAM
	17	01.01	LETTER	11/20/81	1-10	R H KERLEY	BY DIRECTION COM	NNSY		COMMANDING OFFICE	NEHC		LETTER REQUESTING INVESTIGATION OF BUILDINGS 8, 17, AND 18 TO DETERMINE THEIR FITNESS FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY
	3	01.01	LETTER	12/7/81	1-10	A E JOHNSTON	BY DIRECTION COM	NEHC		COMMANDING OFFICE	NAVAL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		FIRST ENDORSEMENT ON THE USE OF BUILDINGS 8, 17 AND 18 AND THEIR FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION
	J	*01.01*	*LETTER*	*7/23/82*	*1-10*	*J R BAILEY*	*BY DIRECTION COM*	*LANTDIV*		*COMMANDER*	*NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COM*		*LETTER DISCUSSING THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY (IAS) AND THE ATLANTIC DIVISION'S RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE NACIP PROGRAM TO CONDUCT CONFIRMATION STUDY RATING SYSTEM FLOWCHART AND RANKING MODEL*
	20	01.01	LETTER	9/30/82	1-10	D L OLSON	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEE	DISTRIBUTION				LETTER REQUESTING COMMENTS ON THE CONFIRMATION STUDY RANKING MODEL INFORMATION AND THAT ANY ACTIONS RESULTING FROM THE REVIEW WITH BE ADDRESSED INDEPENDENTLY AND ADDENDUM TO THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT PROVIDED
	21	01.01	LETTER	11/30/82	1-10	J BAILEY	BY DIRECTION COM	LANTDIV		OIC	NEESA		TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND A COPY OF THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS SHEETS FOR THE DENUDED AREA NEAR RAILROAD SWITCH GEAR AT MINE AND CROSS ROADS AND DENUDED AREA BETWEEN FIREPLUGS AT MINE AND CROSS ROADS
	60	03.01	LETTER	8/27/98	1-10	S WILCOX		VDEQ	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	3, 4	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4) DATED JULY 1998
	61	03.01	LETTER	9/16/98	1-10	S WILCOX		VDEQ	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	2, 5	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	62	03.01	LETTER	10/15/98	1-10	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	3, 4	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FOR LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	63	03.01	LETTER	10/15/98	1-10	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	T A REISCH		LANTDIV		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION
	64	03.01	LETTER	10/15/98	1-10	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	2, 5	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FOR LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	65	*03.01*	*LETTER*	*11/6/98*	*1-10*	*N M JOHNSON*		*LANTDIV*	*C THOMSON*		*U.S. EPA REGION III*	*2, 5*	*LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)*
	66	03.01	LETTER	11/6/98	11-99	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	S WILCOX		VDEQ	2, 5	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5)
	67	03.01	LETTER	11/6/98	11-99	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	S WILCOX		VDEQ	3, 4	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	68	03.01	LETTER	11/6/98	11-99	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	3, 4	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL C (SITE 3) AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4)
	69	01.01	LETTER	12/2/98	11-99			CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS				2, 3, 4, 5.	AGENDA FOR 2 DECEMBER 1998 WORK-IN-PROGRESS MEETING TO DISCUSS LANDFILL B (SITE 2), THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5), LANDFILL C (SITE 3), AND LANDFILL D (SITE 4) BACKGROUND STUDIES AND REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS
	70	03.01	LETTER	12/9/98	1-10	S WILCOX		VDEQ	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	2, 3, 4, 5	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN FOR LANDFILL C (SITE 3), LANDFILL D (SITE 4), LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5) AND THE RELATIVE RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN; ADDENDUM FOR BACKAGROUND
	22	01.01	OTHER	6/24/83	1-10	R WHITE		NNSY			NNSY		TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM FOR A COPY OF THE PAPER WORK AND THE SWIPE SAMPLES FOR RESIDUAL PESTICIDES IN BLDG 249 SO THAT THEY CAN BE ANALYZED FOR A VARIETY OF PESTICIDES
	23	01.01	LETTER	9/20/83	1-10	J R BAILEY	BY DIRECTION COM	LANTDIV		COMMANDER	NNSY		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE ADDENDUM TO THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
	24	*01.01*	*LETTER*	*12/22/83*	*1-10*	*A R SHAW*	*BY DIRECTION*	*NNSY*	*F MULHERN*		*U.S. EPA REGION III*		*TRANSMITTAL LETTE FOR THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY*
	25	01.01	LETTER	2/24/86	1-10	S WASSERSUG	DIRECTOR HAZARD	U.S. EPA REGION III	D P DONOHUE	COMMANDING OFFICE	NNSY		LETTER OF NOTIFICATION THAT THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THE U.S. EPA MUST DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF ALL SWMUs AND RECEIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT THEM UNDER SECTION 3004(u) AND 3008(h) OF THE HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984 (RCRA)
	26	01.01	LETTER	4/18/86	1-10	G D SAWYER	BY DIRECTION	NNSY	S WASSERSUG	DIRECTOR HAZARDOU	U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER DISCUSSING THE U.S.EPA REQUEST FOR EXTENSIVE INFORMATION AND MAPS OF EXISTING AND FORMER SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS (SWMUs) FOR THE PURPOSE OF REQUIRING CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE RELEASES
	27	01.01	LETTER	2/8/89	1-10	J K STRICKLAND	DIRECTOR ENVIRO	U.S. EPA REGION III	J HUMPHRIES III	CHIEF, GENERAL STA	U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA) WITH CERTIFICATION INFORMATION GIVEN
	28	01.01	LETTER	4/4/95	1-10	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	J KIDWELL		LANTDIV		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT PHASE II RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA) AND A REQUEST FOR A SITE VISIT
	29	01.01	LETTER	4/4/95	1-10	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	P M HOST	DIRECTOR ENVIRONM	NNSY		LETTER REQUESTING A TOUR OF THE FACILITIES AS RELATED TO THE NANESMOND ORDNANCE DEPOT (NOD) MUNITIONS OPERATIONS LOCATED IN SUFFOLK, VA IN AN ATTEMPT TO GATHER AND COORDINATE HISTORICAL INFORMATION
	30	01.01	OTHER	6/1/95	1-10	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	J KIDWELL		LANTDIV		TRANSMITTAL FAX FOR INTERVIEWS WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO WORKED AT ST. JULIEN'S CREEK BEGINNING IN 1961 AND THEIR OBSERVATIONS ON THE TYPE OF ACTIVITIES WHICH TOOK PLACE
	31	01.01	LETTER	7/26/95	1-10	S MARTIN	BY DIRECTION COM	NNSY		COMMANDER	LANTDIV		LETTER DISCUSSING THE TRANSFER OF CLASS 1 PROPERTY FROM THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD TO THE NAVAL BASE NORFOLK
	37	01.01	LETTER	8/21/95	1-10	P A RAKOWSKI		LANTDIV	H SOKOWLOSKI		U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER REQUESTING THAT ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX BE EVALUATED SEPARATELY DURING THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING OF THE *NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD; COPY OF A MAP ATTACHED*
	33	01.01	LETTER	5/20/96	1-10	D M FORSYTHE		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTON REPORT
	34	01.01	LETTER	1/9/97	1-10	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	K WOOD		U.S. EPA REGION III		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION REPORT IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE U.S. EPA IN THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING PACKAGE
	35	01.01	LETTER	1/16/97	1-10	P A RAKOWSKI		LANTDIV	A FERDAS	ASSOCIATE DIRECTO	U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER DISCUSSING SEPARATING ST. JULIENS CREEK HAZARDOUS RANKING SYSTEM EVALUATION AND A RECOMMENDATION THAT IT NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE SCORING PACKAGE FOR THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD
	36	01.01	LETTER	3/1/97	1-10	A FERDAS	ASSOCIATE DIREC	U.S. EPA REGION III	P A RAKOWSKI		LANTDIV		LETTER DISCUSSING SEPARATING ST. JULIENS CREEK HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM EVALUATION FROM THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD AND A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND SUPPORTING DATA/DOCUMENTATION
	37	01.01	LETTER	8/4/97	1-10	P A RAKOWSKI		LANTDIV	A FERDAS	ASSOCIATE DIRECTO	U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER DISCUSSING THE SEPARATION OF ST. JULIEN'S CREEK FROM THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD DURING THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING AND THE FACT THAT THE RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION REPORT HAS BEEN SENT TO THE U.S. EPA REGION III
	38	01.01	LETTER	10/10/97	1-10	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	K WOOD		U.S. EPA REGION III	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT ANALYSTICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS FOR SITE 2, (LANDFILL B), SITE 3 (LANDFILL C), SITE 4 (LANDFILL D) AND SITE 5 (BURNING GROUNDS)
	39	01.01	LETTER	10/29/97	1-10	J K STRICKLAND	DIRECTION OCCUP	U.S. EPA REGION III	A FERDAS	ASSOCIATE DIRECTO	U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER CONCURRING THE U.S. NAVY'S POSITION THAT SCORING ST JULIEN'S CREEK SEPARATELY FROM THE NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD WOULD BE THE APPROPRIATE WAY TO SCORE BECAUSE OF FUTURE DECISIONS AND CLEANUPS AT BOTH FACILITIES
	40	01.01	LETTER	3/5/98	1-10	F STRIKE	BY DIRECTION COM	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		COMMANDER	NAVAL BASE NORFOK		LETTER IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE SOURCE AND USE OF WATER AT ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX
	41	01.01	LETTER	4/13/98	1-10	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	D HARRIS		VDEQ		TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND A REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN: ADDENDUM FOR BACKGORUND DETERMINATION. DATED APRIL 1998
	42	01.01	LETTER	4/13/98	1-10	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III		TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND A REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN: ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION. DATED 1 APRIL 1998
	43	01.01	LETTER	6/8/98	1-10	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV		LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN. ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATIONS DATED 1 APRIL 1998
	44	01.01	LETTER	8/4/98	1-10	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III		LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN, ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION DATED 1 APRIL 1998
	45	01.01	LETTER	11/6/98	1-10	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	S WILCOX		VDEQ		LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN, RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN: ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION DATED 1 APRIL 1998
	46	01.01	OTHER	1/26/99	1-10	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III		FAX DISCUSSING THE BACKGROUND SOIL SAMPLING
	47	01.01	LETTER	3/17/99	1-10	D C SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	T A REISCH		LANTDIV		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE FINAL WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FOR THE FIELD SAMPLING PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION PLAN: ADDENDUM FOR BACKGROUND DETERMINATION
	48	01.01	LETTER	12/6/95	1-10	J KIDWELL		LANTDIV	J MILTON		LANTDIV		LETTER REVIEWING THE PROPOSED WAREHOUSE SITES AND THEIR RELATION TO ANY KNOWN SOIL CONTAMINATION
	49	03.01	LETTER	3/4/97	1-10	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 5	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY (RI/FS) WORK PLANS FOR SITES 2 AND 5
	50	03.01	LETTER	3/5/97	1-10	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	3, 4	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY (RI/FS) STUDY WORK PLAN FOR SITES 3 AND 4
	51	03.01	LETTER	3/6/97	1-10	D HARRIS		VDEQ	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 3, 4, 5	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS/FEASIBILITY STUDIES (RI/FS) WORK PLANS FOR SITE 2, 3, 4, AND 5
	52	03.01	LETTER	6/17/97	1-10	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	D HARRIS		VDEQ	2, 3, 4, 5	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS/FEASIBILITY STUDIES (RI/FS) WORK PLANS FOR SITE 2, 3, 4, AND 5
	53	03.01	LETTER	6/18/97	11-99	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	C THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	3, 4	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WORK PLAN FOR SITES 3 AND 4
	54	03.01	LETTER	6/18/97	11-99	N M JOHNSON		LANTDIV	R THOMSON		U.S. EPA REGION III	2, 5	LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) WORK PLAN FOR SITES 2 AND 5
	55	03.01	LETTER	11/20/97	11-99			CH2M HILL				2, 3, 4, 5	SUMMARY OF A CONFERENCE CALL DISCUSSION ON RISK ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS DOCUMENT FOR SITES 2, 3, 4, AND 5
	56	03.01	LETTER	2/24/98	1-10	D CSCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE WORK-IN-PROGRESS ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SITES 2, 3, 4, AND 5
	57	03.01	LETTER	4/3/98	1-10	D SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	R M JACKSON		LANTDIV	2, 3, 4, 5	TRANSMITTAL LETTER AND A COPY OF THE MEETING MINUTES FROM THE ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW MEETING HELD 17 MARCH 1998
	"8	03.01	LETTER	7/31/98	1-10	D C SCHROEDER		CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS	T A REISCH		LANTDIV		TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN, LANDFILL C AND LANDFILL D, DRAFT SUPPLMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN LANDFILL B AND THE BURNING GROUNDS, REVISED DRAFT FIELD SAMPLING PLAN RELATIVE RISK RANKING SYSTEM DATA COLLECTIO
		03.01	LETTER	8/27/98	1-10	S WILCOX		VDEQ	T A REISCH		LANTDIV	2, 5	LETTER AND COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL FIELD INVESTIGATION, LANDFILL B (SITE 2) AND THE BURNING GROUNDS (SITE 5), DATED JULY 1998

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APPENDIX G

SAMPLE FACT SHEETS, NEWSLETTERS, AND PUBLIC NOTICES

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX

Environmental Notes

Vol. No. 1 The Navy's Outreach Newsletter to the Tidewater Community on Environmental Cleanup Action Winter 1999

This is the first publication of St. Juliens Creek Annex Environmental Notes. Environmental notes is a newsletter that will communicate the plans and actions of the St. Juliens Creek Installation Restoration (IR) Program and the associated Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

Introduction to St. Juliens Creek Annex

This newsletter discusses the U.S. Navy's plan to investigate and clean up contamination at past disposal sites at St. Juliens Creek Annex in Chesapeake, Virginia. It also describes the specific areas of concern and the steps in the investigation and cleanup process.

The St. Juliens Creek Annex is located at the junction of St. Juliens Creek and the Elizabeth River in the city of Chesapeake. The facility covers approximately 490 acres, includes 221 buildings, 653 feet of wharf, a central heating plant, numerous non-operational industrial facilities, and miscellaneous structures including a housing area.

St. Juliens Creek Annex was originally an ammunition facility. The Annex began operations as a naval facility in 1849. At that time, the area was known as Fort Norfolk and was used as a storage facility for ordnance and materials. In 1896, the facility gained an additional 48 acres to accommodate additional magazines, wharves, housing, and administration buildings. The facility operated at its peak level from 1942 to 1944, during World War II. During this time an additional 119 acres of land were purchased, for additional magazines, filling houses, and other facilities that were constructed. In October 1969, after 50 years as an independent facility, St. Juliens Creek was consolidated as an annex to the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia.

Currently, St. Juliens Creek is an Annex to Naval Station Norfolk and has administrative offices, light industrial shops and storage facilities for tenant naval commands, and a radar testing range for the nearby Norfolk Naval Shipyard and other local Navy activities.

Background

The mission of the Department of Navy Installation Restoration (IR) Program is to identify, investigate and clean up contamination from releases of hazardous substances so as to protect public health and welfare and the environment at Navy and Marine Corps facilities.

In 1975, the Department of Defense began a pilot program to investigate past hazardous waste disposal sites at DoD facilities. In 1976, Congress passed the resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). One aspect of RCRA is to manage the present and future disposal of hazardous waste with regard to human health and welfare.

In 1980 Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under CERCLA, additional responsibilities and authorities were delegated to the DoD. CERCLA set up the original "Superfund" for cleanups of hazardous waste sites. Sites eligible for cleanup using "Superfund" are those listed by the Environmental

Protection Agency on the National Priorities List (NPL). Although federal facilities are not eligible for these cleanup funds, they can still be listed on the NPL.

As a result of CERCLA, the Navy initiated the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program. It identified three steps, an Initial Assessment Study, a Confirmation Study and Remedial Action for managing potentially contaminated areas.

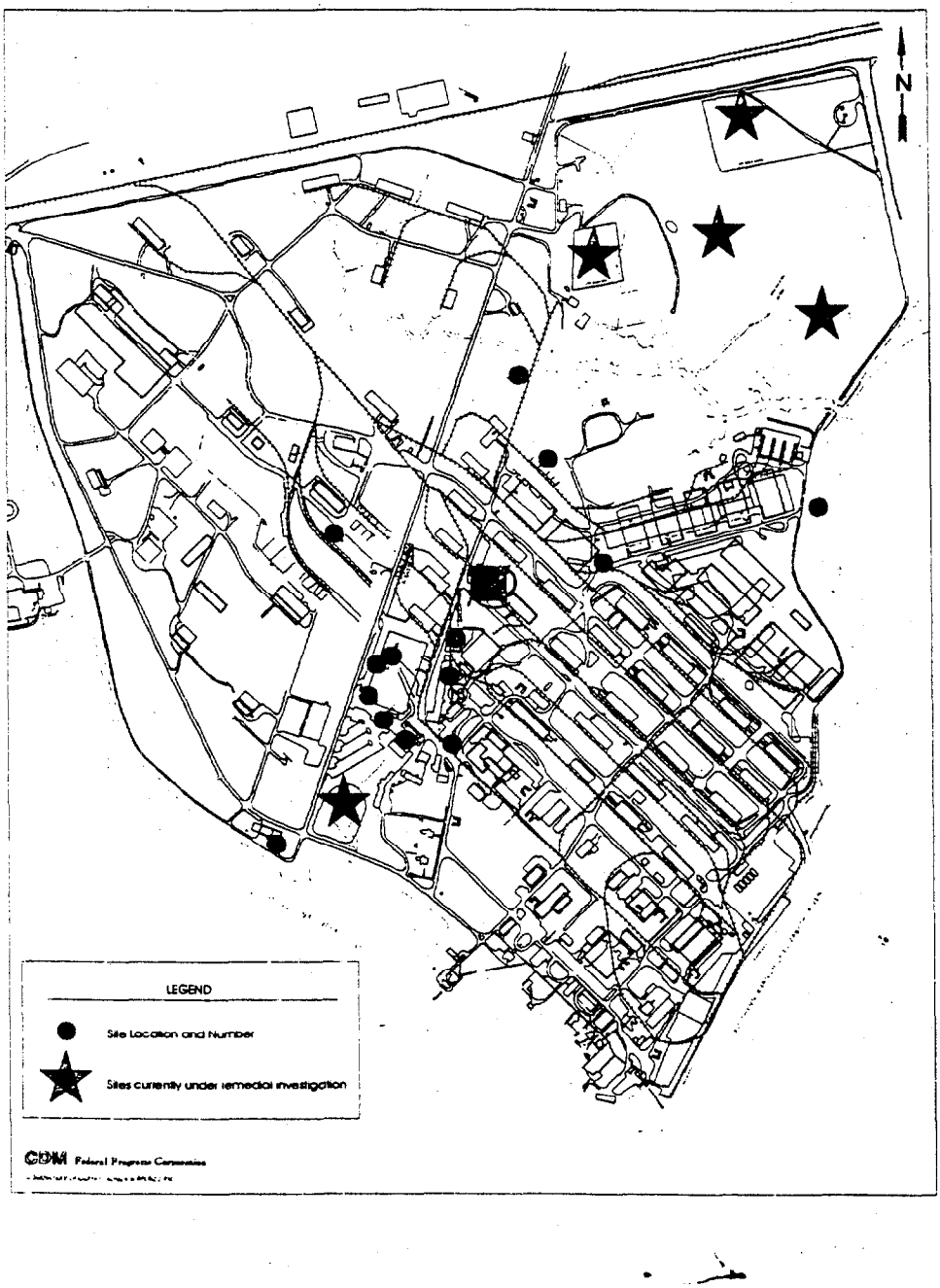
In October 1986, Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) which made changes to CERCLA. An important part of SARA was that it brought federal facilities into the Superfund process. The DoD set up the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) to fund studies and clean ups at military installations and later changed NACIP to mirror the CERCLA process.

Site Identification

Naval operations related to the ammunitions storage and transfer and the processing, mixing, testing and loading of ordnance produced indu trial wastes which were disposed o in ways that are now recognized as potentially harmful to people or the environment.

Preliminary assessments at St. Julie Creek Annex have identified areas where past release of contaminants the environment is known or suspected to have occurred. These are at St. Juliens Creek Annex were us for solid waste, hazardous waste, a oil storage and disposal. Pesticides and electrical transformer waste we also disposed of at some of the area under investigation.

These assessments identified 21 sit for investigation as shown on the si map. At this time, the Navy is conducting environmental studies a of these sites, Sites 2 through 6, to determine what, if any, cleanup act is needed. Each of the sites under investigation is briefly described below.



Site 2 - Landfill B

Site 2 is an unlined landfill at the corner of Saint Juliens Drive and Craddock Street in the southwester section of the Annex. The landfill began operations in 1921 and continued until sometime after 194 Trash was burned on site and used fill in a nearby swampy area. In 19 an incinerator was installed to repl open burning, and the landfill was closed sometime after 1947. The ar

has since become a swampy area that is covered with brush, trees, and g[illegible].

Site 3 - Landfill C

Site 3 covers 10 acres along the northern edge of the Annex and is accessible from patrol road. The area was originally a mudflat where trash was dumped and burned; the ash was then used to fill in the area. Operation began in 1940 and continued until 1970.

Site 4 - Landfill D

Site 4 covers an estimated 5 acres and is about 300 feet south of Site 3. Site 4 was an unlined trench and fill landfill that operated from 1970 to 1981. The first trench was approximately 1,000 feet long and was located parallel to and 500 feet north of Blows Creek. Soil from new trenches were used to cover old trenches. The total number of trenches dug in the landfill is not known.

Site 5 - Burning Grounds

Site 5, also called the Burning Grounds, is located off Craddock Street in the northern part of the facility. The site currently consists of an open field with areas overgrown with high reeds. The exact dates that the Burning Grounds were used are unknown, but it is likely that it operated from the 1950s to the 1970s. In 1977, the surface area was burned with oil and straw, and burned again, in an effort to decontaminate the soil.

Site 6 - Small Caged Pit

Site 6 is located within the study area of Site 5, and was used as a pit to burn small arms (including igniters and fuses). The years that this pit was used are unknown. Though it is reported that the pit had a cage over it, evidence of the pit and the cage have not been found.

Community Relations Program

The Navy encourages comments and questions from the community about the IR Program at St. Juliens Creek Annex and has implemented a community relations program. The program is designed to identify and address community concerns and to provide opportunities for public comment on the decisions that are made. For example, the community will have the opportunity to review each cleanup alternative proposed by the Navy, the EPA, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Navy has implemented the following outreach activities:

- Designated a Community Relations Coordinator as the single point of contact for questions from the community about activities at the station. Mr. John Ballinger will be the Community Relations Coordinator. His telephone number and address are provided on the back of this newsletter.

- Planned for a Community Relations Plan (CRP) using information from regulatory agencies, local officials, neighborhood groups, and environmental organizations. The CRP will outline the Navy's program for responding to community concerns and suggestions. When completed, the CRP will be available for review at the Administrative Record and the Information Repository (listed on the back).

- Planned community meetings and distribution of fact sheets to keep the public informed about the progress of the environmental investigations. These activities will be conducted as required throughout the corrective action.

- Established an administrative record which contains all of the documentation of findings at St. Juliens Creek Annex.

- Established information repositories that contain information on the corrective action activities, including investigative reports, newspaper articles, fact sheets, the community relations plan,

APPENDIX H

GLOSSARY

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Administrative Record - A file that is maintained, and contains all information used, by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional Office or State.

Cleanup - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS).

Comment Period - A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request. A comment period is required to amend the ROD. Similarly, a 30-day comment period is provided when EPA proposes to delete a site from the NPL.

Community Relations - EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Community Relations Plan (CRP) - Formal plan for EPA community relations activities at a Superfund site. The CRP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn more about the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or

Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Ground Water - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS) - A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and states use the HRS to calculate a site score (0 to 100) based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

Hazardous Substance - Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrology - The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water found on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and TAG application information on a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Leachate - A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

Monitoring Wells - Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP was revised in February, 1990.

National Priorities List (NPL) - EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based, primarily, on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) - An individual or company (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Preliminary Assessment - The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA or states use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection if undertaken.

Proposed Plan - A public participation requirement of CERCLA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred clean-up strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS, and any proposed waivers to clean-up standards. The proposed plan may be prepared as a fact sheet or a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which clean-up alternative will be used at National Priorities List sites. The record of decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.
Remedial Action (RA) - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected clean-up alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD) - An engineering phase that follows the record of decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for subsequent remedial action at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site
Establish criteria for cleaning up the site
Identify and screen clean-up alternatives for remedial action
Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM) - The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Remedial Response - A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Removal Action - An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from their generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent the creation of new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Response Action - A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term response action that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction
Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems
Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies, and
Identifying and removing the source of groundwater contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of oral and written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

Selected Alternative - The clean-up alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several clean-up alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

Site Inspection (SI) - A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site using the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund - The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water - Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program - A grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund clean-up actions.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD Facility) - Any building, structure, or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Trust Fund - A Fund set up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

Source: EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Appendix E, Superfund Glossary and Acronyms, pages E-1 through E-6. Prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. EPA/540/R-92/009. January 1992.